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PRESIDENTS IN TRANSITION

"WE ARE ALL BEHIND YOU," SAID MR. TAFT, AFTER LISTENING TO HIS SUCCESSOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

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TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

NOT SINCE LINCOLN, remarks more than one editor, has the country listened to a finer expression of American idealism than that which came from the heart and lips of President Wilson on March 4. And the spirit of the new President's appeal wakes a thrill of response, not only in our own papers, regardless of partizan differences, but even in the press across the sea. Thus the London *Daily Graphic* says that "echoes of his noble address will bring to the Old World of ours, in its mad pursuit, international uncharitableness, bloated schemes, and military holocausts, a welcome reminder of better things and manlier strivings." And the London *Daily Chronicle*, which characterizes his words as "a striking expression of that elevated democracy which has long been absent from high politics in the United States," adds: "We look for the influence of his spirit to spread far beyond his own country."

Altho the new Administration enters on its responsibilities with Democrats in control of both Houses of Congress as well as a Democrat in the White House, Mr. Wilson is technically a minority President, having been elected by some 2,000,000 less than the aggregate number of votes cast for the other candidates. This fact lends a peculiar interest to the attitude of papers outside his party, and more especially to that of the Progressive press. The inaugural address, says the Chicago *Evening Post* (Prog.), "goes far to prove that Woodrow Wilson may have in him the ability to stir the hearts of men as well as

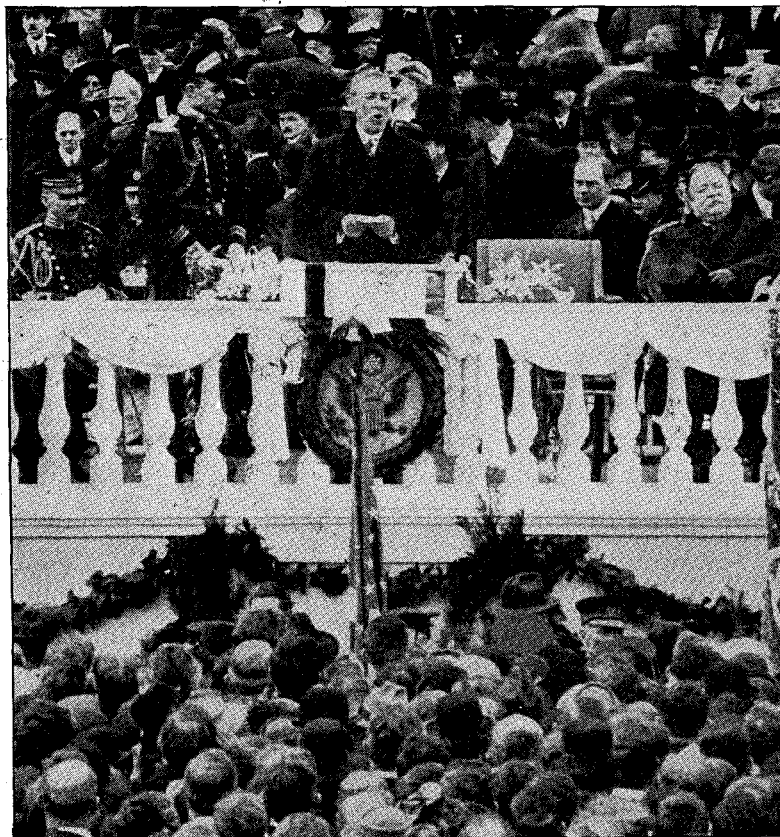
their minds," and the New York *Press* (Prog.), while complaining that the address contains no very definite program of legislation, praises the "note of uplift" which pervades it. The New York *Evening Mail*, another Progressive organ, declares that the spirit of this inaugural is "one to which the whole country can respond." And the Philadelphia *North American*, one of the strongest of Colonel Roosevelt's supporters, thus pictures the auspicious conditions under which the Wilson Administration begins:

"Woodrow Wilson enters the presidency better equipped, in one respect, than any other man who has held that high office. He is absolutely free. So far as is known, there is not a single obligation, either personal or political, which threatens to hamper or unduly influence his judgment. Fate has given him a stainless parchment upon which to write the record of the next few years. There is nothing to erase."

Not only has he the backing of a friendly Congress, but "he takes office after public opinion has been aroused and crystallized by twelve years of agitation and education," and consequently "the public conscience is ready to support any sound remedy for existing evils which he may offer."

And the good wishes of the Progressives are then extended to him in these hearty words:

"Even of those who opposed Mr. Wilson's election, the great majority are now hopeful that his Administration will win honor and success. Of the more than 4,000,000 Progressive voters, at any rate, we feel sure there



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"I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me."

are few who do not earnestly wish him well, or who will fail to accord him hearty support in working for the common good.

"We hope and believe that as the new President measures his singular advantages he will realize that they lay upon him exceptional responsibilities. Only by his own acts can he estrange such support as no other Chief Executive has ever had; by his own acts he can justify it and achieve through it lasting good to the country he is ambitious to serve."

Even the more conservative among the Republican and independent papers are not cold to the President's inaugural appeal. "The nation is hungry for leadership like that," exclaims the New York *Tribune*, which was regarded as almost the official organ of the Republican Administration. If the promise of his inaugural is kept, says the New York *Sun* (Ind.), "the Administration now beginning will be in the truest sense progressive and in the truest sense conservative." And in the New York *Commercial* (Com.) we read:

"The whole inaugural has the ring of a trumpet-blast, but its key is pitched to what is finest in human ideals of political and social uplift. Such is the promise. We now await performance."

This address, which has so deeply stirred public opinion, begins with an analysis of the forces behind the change from a Republican to a Democratic Government. This change, declares the President, means much more than the success of a party; it means that "we have been refreshed by a new insight" into our national life. To quote in part:

"We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stooped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great Government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great Government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

"We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made

up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning, and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration."

The nearest approach to a legislative program in the address is found in the following enumeration of "some of the chief items" among "the things that ought to be altered":

"A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the Government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the Government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; watercourses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine."

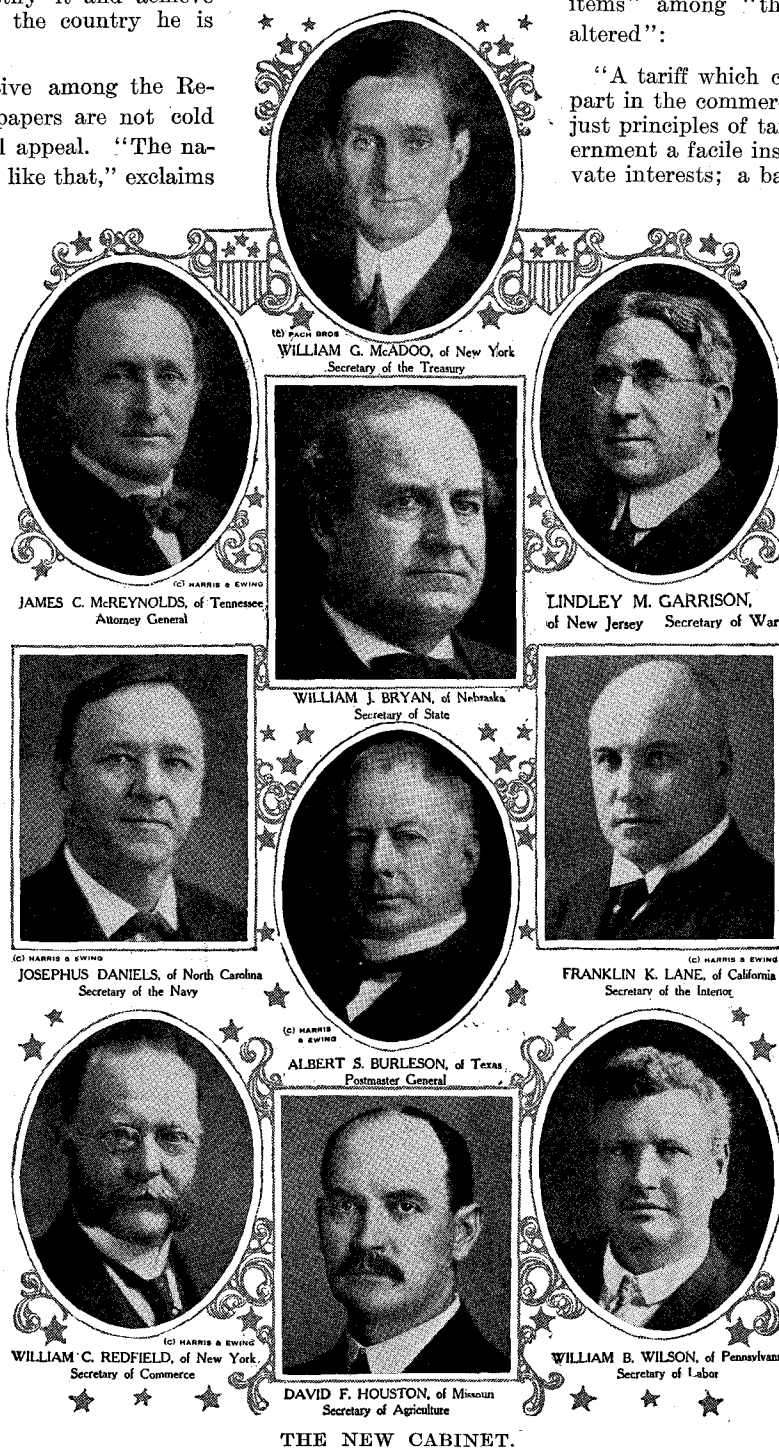
The place that "social justice" legislation will enjoy in the new Administration is indicated in the next paragraph:

"There can be no equality of opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they can

not alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure-food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency."

Then comes a passage which is welcomed with undisguised relief by the conservative press:

"We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those



who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they can not tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto."

But it is in the concluding sentences that the President makes an appeal at the same time so broad and so poignant that differences of economic and political opinion seem to melt before it:

"The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heart-strings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics, but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

"This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me!"

Democratic papers are naturally unanimous in their enthusiasm, altho their methods of expressing it range from the *New York Times'* dignified assertion that "no President of the United States in any utterance ever sounded a higher or clearer note of aspiration and of idealism than Woodrow Wilson in his inaugural address," to the *Louisville Courier-Journal's* approving comment: "Assuredly the new President has the right pig by the ear." In a tone of sober commendation the *Brooklyn Eagle* says:

"A state of mind has been disclosed. It should and probably will carry conviction to the country. What manner of man it has for President is now in little doubt. Of course, it is true that actions speak louder than words, but material for an answer to that reminder has been furnished. There is a record as Governor. There is a story of a term of office during which things were done as well as said. Even those who are not visionary may allude to a vision, and the President will settle down to business. There are reasons for believing that what he does will be done thoroughly."

Among the few papers which refuse to be reassured by the President's words are the *Albany Journal* (Rep.), belonging to William Barnes, Jr., and the *Boston Advertiser* (Rep.). The latter paper, while conceding that "as a prose poem the inaugural is beyond criticism," complains that "as a statement of plans and policies to be pursued by the new Administration it lacks photographic sharpness and definiteness of outline." And the *Albany Journal* can not forget that behind Mr. Wilson looms the figure of Mr. Bryan. "Mr. Wilson," we are told, "is President, but it was Mr. Bryan's specious reasoning which made him possible." Of the President's Cabinet, in which Mr. Bryan holds first place, the *New York World* (Dem.) says:

"Whether strong or weak in its various elements, this is no Cabinet of political trade and barter. . . . It was fashioned to placate neither sordid political interests nor sordid financial interests. Every member stands on his own merits."

SIZING UP MR. TAFT'S RECORD

THE FINE PERSONAL QUALITIES of our latest ex-President are universally admitted; but when it comes to judging his official career, the various critics see it every color, from white to black. An ex-President placidly wielding his putter on a Georgia green does not, of course, become the object of such abuse or laudation as does a candidate fighting from the stump for his political existence. Yet it is none the less true that public opinion now, as reflected in the daily press, does show the three attitudes toward the Taft

Administration which became so familiar in the 1912 campaign. To most Democrats, William Howard Taft was "as good a President as a Republican could be"; to Progressives he seems a pitiable failure, while Republicans praise him because "he was true to the real interests of the whole people, to his conscience and to the Constitution in a period when nearly all of the profits of politics were going to demagogues." We find one Democratic editor admitting that his term "is a remarkable record of unselfish, conscientious, laborious service, and of statesmanlike, constructive achievement." A non-partizan estimate has it that Mr. Taft's "place in the record of Presidents is far from the bottom, tho not near the top." No one denies that Mr. Taft's tenure of office coincided with a period of political revolution. So, comments one of his critics, the *Newark News* (Ind.), "Mr. Taft might have stood out as an exceptional President" in the closing years of the nineteenth century, but "for the period of 1909-1913 he was out of touch with his time." His Administration is characterized by the *Chicago News* as "a sort of broad, monotonous plain, across which have freely marched and countermarched the forces of the revolution."

Yet passing over as a "trite fact" Mr. Taft's inability to master an extraordinary political situation, it seems to the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) "that, in spite of political turmoil, there has gradually and persistently been piled up under his Administration an astonishing record of solid achievement." This record, according to one of his strongest Eastern newspaper supporters, the *New York Tribune* (Rep.), has "never before been equalled by any President in a single term." And *The Tribune* goes on to specify:

"The achievements of the Taft Administration which stand out as preeminent are the legislation accomplished, the enforcement of the Sherman Antitrust Law, the appointment of more judges than any previous President, and the high character and ability of the men named; the conduct of the nation's foreign affairs in such manner as to preserve and promote the friendship and respect which this country commands from all the world; the promotion of the cause of international arbitration and universal peace; the introduction into the conduct of the Federal departments of those methods of economy and efficiency which had long been ignored, and the conversion of a deficit of \$58,000,000 into an annual surplus of nearly \$50,000,000, and the consistent vetoing of numerous measures which either violated the Constitution or struck at the nation's welfare."

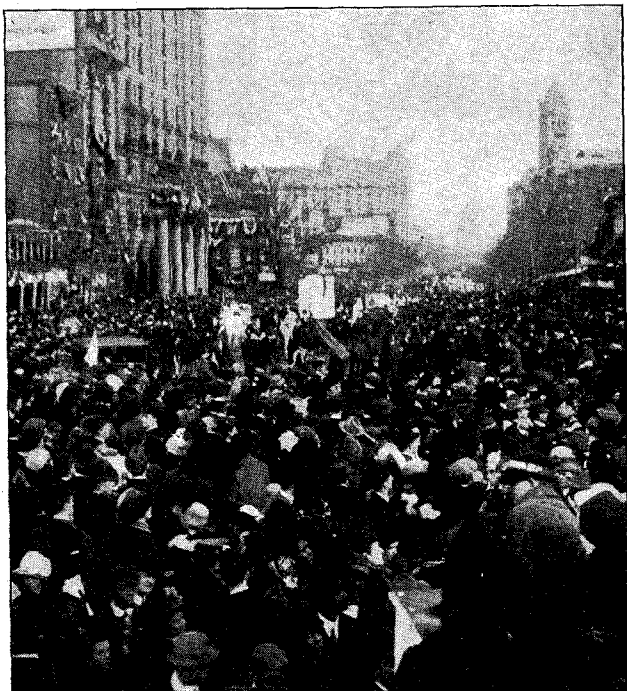
Among the topics which this writer discusses at some length are Mr. Taft's Canadian reciprocity policy, "which was carried



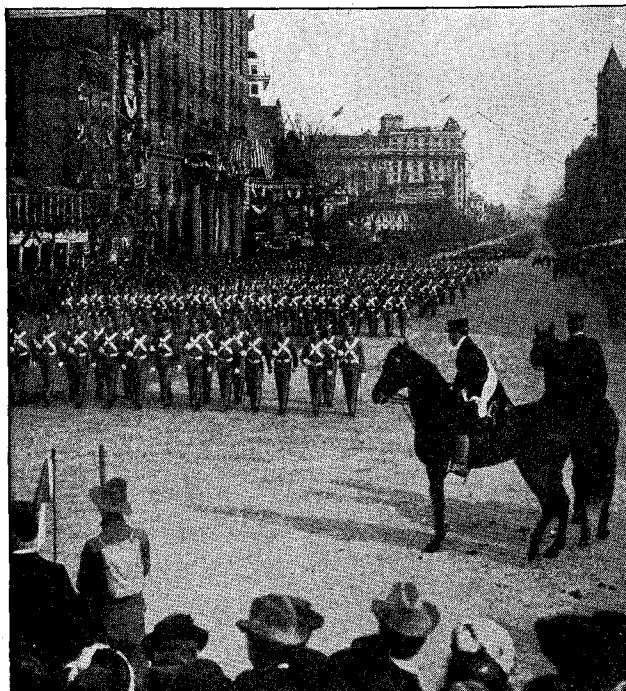
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THE HAPPIEST WOMAN IN WASHINGTON ON MARCH 4.

The new mistress of the White House.



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HOW TWO PARADES WERE HANDLED.

When the suffragists paraded on Pennsylvania Avenue on March 3, as pictured at the left, the Washington police were quite unable to keep the way clear, and the marching women were crowded, pushed, and jeered at by hoodlums. The next day the police showed what they could do when they felt like it, as is shown by the space given the West Point Cadets when they marched in the inaugural procession. The incident has been made the subject of a Congressional investigation and, the suffragists believe, has not only created sympathy for the women but has strengthened their cause. Both photographs were taken from the same point.

to a successful issue in this country, but which met its fate through the unwarranted fears of the Canadian Tories." Especial mention is also made of the Railway Rate Law, the several measures enacted to strengthen the Administration's Federal conservation policy, and the corporation-tax feature of the Payne Tariff Act, which in *The Tribune's* opinion gave President Taft as good a right to the name "progressive" as his predecessor.

Returning to the Sherman Antitrust Law, we are reminded that "nearly seventy cases have been instituted under this law, and while many are still pending, more than twenty-five have been carried to a successful issue." These facts bring from the *Indianapolis News* (Ind.) the remark that "the country has never seen such an enforcement of the Antitrust Law as it has had from this supposedly reactionary President." And it is significant in this connection that in its editorial on the Taft Administration, the only Cabinet member singled out for praise by the *Springfield Republican* is Attorney-General Wickersham, whose "successful trust prosecutions have broken all records and have given new force and practical intent" to the Sherman Act.

The thing in which the ex-President himself takes most pride is, he says:

"The constitution of the personnel of the Supreme Court under my Administration. Six of the nine judges to-day bear my commission. Forty-five per cent. of the Federal judiciary have been appointed by me.

"That is the reason why I could not practise law as an advocate."

Yet with all this there are a host who contend that the Taft Administration was a failure, and the cause of this failure, say several of them, was pointed out by Mr. Taft himself in his "confession" before the National Press Club in Washington:

"My sin is an indisposition to labor as hard as I might; a disposition to procrastinate, and a disposition to enjoy the fellowship of others more than I ought."

No, replies the *New York Globe* (Ind.):

"These faults, if they exist, are not the faults that have wrecked the Administration. . . . One must look further and deeper for the causes of the great defeat.

"The fundamental cause was the failure of the President to satisfy the expectations of the wing of the party responsible for his nomination and election. The record is that he quarrelled with the progressive Republicans. Within a few months after his election, members of his Cabinet were reading them out of the party. The President believed that he was being true to his pledges, and that he was carrying on the great work of his predecessor. The public did not think he was, when they saw him on terms of political intimacy with reactionary Republicans who had opposed his elevation, and on terms of political hostility with the progressive Republicans who had favored his elevation. The signing of the Payne-Aldrich Bill, the retention of Ballinger in his Cabinet, and a hundred other circumstances created in the minds of progressive Republicans the notion that they had made a mistake and that the President had little real sympathy for the causes with which he was allied in the Cabinet of his predecessor.

"Finally, Mr. Taft, through the use of patronage and the influence of his great office, insisted on having a renomination when it was plain that he was not the choice of a majority of the members of his party. State after State, where there was a free expression, declared against him. Yet he hung on, knowing that if a renomination came to him at all it must come from the votes of one hundred and fifty or more non-representative Southern delegates. There was no chance for him after that."

Many friends of "our junior ex-President" insist that he has been a victim of circumstances, and that history will set him right. True, says the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), as far as many minor matters are concerned. But it is constrained to add that there was a really grave deficiency in Mr. Taft's political equipment:

"He has shown himself devoid of the higher imagination in public affairs, too little prescient, without the touch of quick sympathy and popular quality which would have enabled him to take arms against his sea of troubles. The great difficulty

was that the storm broke upon him when he had persuaded himself that the sky was clear. A party rebellion rumbled under his feet, but he heard nothing till the earth actually fissured. Congress placed in his hands an unsatisfactory tariff bill, which was almost visibly labelled 'dynamite,' yet he played with it unconscious of danger. Political disaster after political disaster he failed to recognize in its beginnings. Too late, he acted the man's part, but again and again—as in the Ballinger imbroglio, as in the case of the Panama tolls—he would be got wrong at the beginning and then find it impossible to recover himself, even by heroic efforts. . . .

"If the break-up of the Republican party must be dated from his Administration, involving his own overwhelming defeat, this was because the higher reaches of statesmanship and the gifts of leadership in a great crisis were beyond him. It was his misfortune to fall upon an Iron Age; and he is not a man of iron."

ACTS OF AN AGITATED CONGRESS

THE CHARACTERIZATION of the Sixty-Second Congress as a somewhat excited body which "undertook much and brought about little," appeals to many editorial writers. The reason for this "paucity of important enactments" in the midst of so much activity "lies on the very surface," explains the *Springfield Republican*. In the first place, "the President and Congress have been politically opposed since the political revolution began in the elections of 1910." Then, the final session of this Congress, which closed last week, "has illustrated the great waste in our system resulting from having a Congress meet for business after its successor has been chosen." Hence *The Republican* comes to the conclusion that "in history the Sixty-Second Congress will stand for the chaotic period in which the Republican party underwent its greatest crisis and schism and the Democratic party, after many years in feeble opposition, was restored to power." Looking over the entire life of the Congress the *Newark News* thinks that its "most conspicuous achievements" were the establishment of the parcel post and the postal-savings system, the reform of the rules of the House, the several Congressional inquiries, the impeachment of Judge Archbald, and the forced resignation of Judge Hanford. Other papers call especial attention to the Constitutional Amendment providing for the popular election of United States Senators, and the much-criticized Panama Act. A list of the things Congress took no final action upon would be too long for insertion here, and we turn to an enumeration of its more important activities based upon Associated Press summaries:

Canadian Reciprocity Law passed, but rejected by Canada.
Wool, Cotton, Metal, and Free-List Tariff Bills passed, but vetoed by President Taft.

Constitutional Amendment for popular election of Senators submitted to the States.

Shipment of liquor into prohibition States forbidden by law.
Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France negotiated, but failed of ratification because of changes made by the Senate.

Termination of the Treaty of 1832 with Russia demanded by Congress.

Notice served on the world by the Senate, that the United States will not permit foreign nations to secure military or naval footholds where they might threaten safety of this country.

Children's Bureau created in Department of Commerce and Labor.

Panama Canal Law passed, establishing free passage for American coastwise ships, and barring railroad-owned vessels from the Canal.

Campaign publicity laws passed, requiring a complete public accounting of all campaign funds.

William Lorimer declared not entitled to seat as Senator from Illinois.

Judge Robert W. Archbald, of Commerce Court, impeached and convicted on charges of judicial misconduct.

New Federal Department of Labor created, with Cabinet officer at its head.

Physical valuation of the property of railroads and other common carriers ordered to form basis for rate-making.

Increase in the size of the House of Representatives from 396 to 435 members.

Eight-hour law covering Government contracts.

Admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood.

Use of poisonous white phosphorus in match-making prevented by excessive tax.

Commerce Court and Tariff Board virtually legislated out of existence.

Industrial Commission authorized to study relations between capital and labor.

Literacy-test Immigration Bill passed, but vetoed by President Taft.

Single six-year Presidential term amendment passed by Senate.
Manufacturers of foods required to state the net weight and contents on outside of food package.

Lincoln memorial authorized to cost \$2,000,000.

The last Congress made a name for itself by the number of important "investigations" it instituted. Among these may be mentioned the inquiries dealing with the Money Trust, campaign expenditures, the Steel Trust, the Shipping Trust, and the inquiry into the *Titanic* disaster.

When the Sixty-second Congress came into being, there was much talk, or, as the *New York Journal of Commerce* puts it, "considerable pretense of a desire to secure greater economy in public expenditures, for which there was ample opportunity, but the result was more extravagant appropriations than ever, with little to be alleged in mitigation of the offense." Much criticism has been offered by opposition papers of such measures as the \$35,000,000 "pork-barrel" Public Buildings Bill, and the *New York Herald* points out that the total appropriations this year will be about \$1,120,000,000, whereas "the high-water mark of Republican appropriations was \$1,044,000,000." Still, observes *The Journal of Commerce*:

"Neither party can be held especially responsible for this, for members of both were usually divided in support of vulnerable appropriations and the Republican Senate has almost invariably increased the most objectionable items in bills first passed by the Democratic House."

"MONEY-TRUST" ATTACK AND DEFENSE

THE "MONEY TRUST" is not only non-existent, but an impossibility, declares J. P. Morgan & Co. That depends on what you mean by a "Money Trust," replies the Pujo Committee, which in its majority report assures Congress that it has discovered "a great and rapidly growing concentration of the control of money and credit in the hands of a few men"; that this domination of "the money and credit of the country controlled by our largest financial institutions and that is available for financing large security issues for the current needs of our principal interstate corporations, and of the individuals conducting great enterprises and for stock exchange loans" is "at least as effective as, for instance, is the control of the United States Steel Corporation over the steel industry," and is "fraught with peril to the welfare of the country." To avert this peril the Committee offers a long list of suggestions, most of which it has incorporated in two bills, one to amend the National Banking Law, and one to forbid the use of the mails, telegraph, and telephone to stock exchanges which do not comply with certain proposed rules. Among other things they recommend that interlocking directorates and voting trusts be prohibited; that stock exchanges and clearing-house associations be incorporated; that interstate corporations be forbidden to deposit funds with private bankers; and that bank consolidations be forbidden unless approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

The "inner circle" of the so-called "Money Trust," according to this report, consists of J. P. Morgan & Co., George F. Baker and James Stillman, whose banks control resources of \$1,300,-

000,000. Closely allied with this inner circle, we are told, are Lee, Higginson & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and their allied banks; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., with their foreign connections; and the three largest financial institutions in Chicago, the First National Bank, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and the Continental and Commercial National Bank, with resources of \$561,000,000. As to the nature of the control exercised by these men and institutions, the report says:

"It would, of course, be absurd to suggest that control of the bulk of the widely distributed wealth of a great nation can be corralled by any set of men. If that is what is meant by gentlemen who deny the existence of a money trust, your committee agrees with them. Such a thing would, of course, be impossible, and its suggestion is ridiculous.

"It is not, however, necessary that a group of men shall directly control the small savings in the banks or the scattered resources of the country in order to monopolize the great financial transactions or to be able to dictate the credits that shall be extended or withheld from the more important and conspicuous business enterprises. This is substantially what has been accomplished, and fairly represents the existing condition.

"The powerful grip of these gentlemen is upon the throttle that controls the wheels of credit, and upon their signal those wheels will turn or stop.

"Your committee is convinced that, however well founded may be the assurances of good intentions by those now holding the places of power which have been thus created, the situation is fraught with too great peril to our institutions to be tolerated. . . .

"Through their power and domination over so many of the largest financial institutions, which, as buyers, underwriters, distributors, or investors, constitute the principal first outlets for security issues, the inner group and its allies have drawn to themselves practically the sole marketing of the issues of the greater railroad, producing and trading, and public-utility corporations, which in consequence have no open market to which to appeal; and from this position of vantage, fortified by the control exerted by them through voting trusts, representation in directorates, stock-holdings, fiscal agencies and other relations, they have been able, in turn, to direct the deposits and other patronage of such corporations to these same financial institutions, thereby strengthening the instruments through which they work.

"This inner group and allies thus have no competition, either from others or among themselves, for these security issues, and are accordingly free to exact their own terms in most cases."

What many regard as the "Money Trust's" official reply is put in a brief filed with the Pujo Committee by J. P. Morgan & Co. This document denies the existence, and even the possibility of a "Money Trust," and argues that our out-of-date banking and currency system is to blame for whatever real financial ills the country may be suffering under. On this point it says:

"We suggest to you that such ills—and they are neither few nor trifling—as are existent in this country's financial affairs are the outcome of a clumsy and outworn banking system rather than of the schemes of men; and that to eradicate such ills at their source there is needed, not legislation upon some one or more isolated symptoms, but rather a careful diagnosis of our whole banking system; a study of the successful systems of other countries which for decades have been free from the periodic panics which have distressed this country; and finally cooperation

among all committees in Congress which consider this subject, to the one end of wise and comprehensive—as contrasted with piecemeal—legislation."

This brief goes on to amplify the arguments previously laid before the Committee by Mr. H. P. Davison (considered in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* for February 8), namely, that the statistics on which the Committee based its findings were fallacious; that such concentration as exists in New York ("except that caused by our archaic banking system") is "due simply to the flow of demand and supply"; that great banks are necessary to finance great enterprises; and that even so "in New York City the largest banks are far inferior in size to banks in the commercial capitals of other and much smaller countries." The brief concludes:

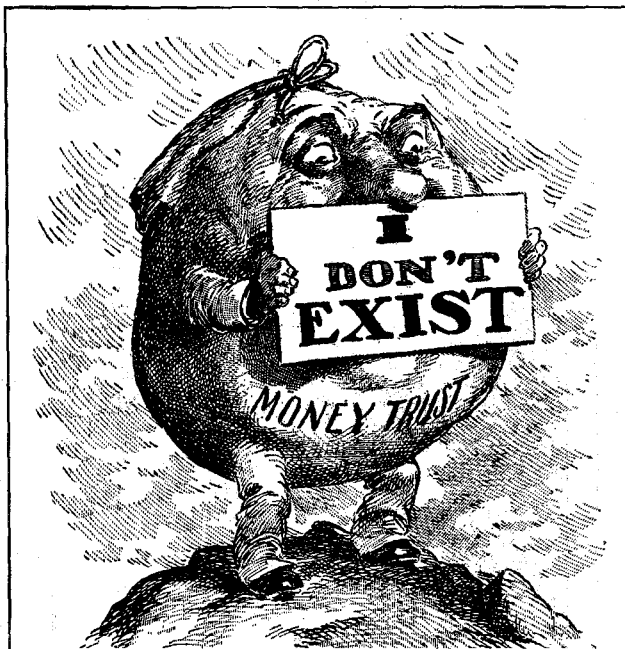
"Your counsel asked more than one witness whether the present power held by bankers in this country would not be a menace if it lay in evil hands. Such an inquiry answers itself. All power, physical, intellectual, financial or political, is dangerous in evil hands. If Congress were to fall into evil hands the results might be deplorable. But to us it seems as little likely that the citizens of this country will fill Congress with rascals as it is that they will entrust the leadership of their business and financial affairs to a set of clever rogues. The only genuine power which an individual, or a group of individuals, can gain is that arising from the confidence reposed in him or them by the community.

"Much, therefore, may be left to the instinct and the force of public opinion; and finally, in urging upon you once more the

establishment of a sound banking system, we venture to question the wisdom of engrafting upon such new system many special provisions designed to guard against particular evils, but which, being restrictive in their nature, are likely so to hedge about the business of banking as to curtail severely the country's development.

"We believe that, with a scientific banking system firmly established, many features in our present situation perhaps deemed objectionable by you will of themselves disappear, and that this country will enjoy the experience of other countries which, with nothing like the same amount of banking statutes in force as we have, are yet immeasurably freer than America from banking failures, and from those periodic financial disturbances which bring misfortune to rich and poor alike; and, except for which these United States to-day undoubtedly would be in enjoyment of a political and national prosperity far surpassing any that has been known in the world's history."

The truth of the situation, thinks the *Boston Advertiser*, "lies about half way between the alarmist findings of the Pujo Committee and the statement of the New York banking firm." But even those papers which take sides and reject the middle ground agree that the Committee and the Morgan statement have performed one service in common—they have both emphasized the inherent defects of our banking and currency system. "If the new Congress, which is to be convened in extraordinary session about the first of April, is to consider not only tariff revision, but also banking and currency reform, then the findings of the Pujo Committee will undoubtedly become a matter of immediate discussion," remarks *The Wall Street Journal*. And however widely the papers may differ as to the merits of the Committee's various recommendations, they all agree that there is a crying need for remedial legislation of some kind.



HIS ALIBI.

—Macauley in the *New York World*.

THE RECALL OF HAYWOOD

MOST OUTSIDE OBSERVERS of the Socialist party view the recall of William D. Haywood from the National Executive Committee as a condemnation of violence or "direct action," as a means of overthrowing capitalism. "Whatever force was given to Haywood's teachings of industrial anarchy by his official representation of Socialism," says the *Pittsburg Dispatch* (Ind.), "is eliminated"; and the I. W. W. leader's repudiation, thinks the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), "means the passing of an important milestone in the history of American Socialism." Pointing to the fact that Haywood was supported by less than one-third of the party members who took the trouble to vote, *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) remarks that "evidence is lacking to indicate that the class-war theory of social evolution is getting that firm grip on American workmen which Ettor and Haywood desire." There are about 130,000 dues-paying Socialists in the country, and of these approximately 35,500 voted. As the *New York World* (Dem.) sees it, the Socialist party "can now honestly appeal to public opinion as a party that recognizes the rules of orderly government and rejects the theory that the lawless shall gain power by intimidation and terrorism."

The Socialist *New York Call* concurs with the non-Socialist papers in the opinion that Haywood and his kind are "trying to kill the political revolution of the working class." *The Call* reviews the case thus:

"Probably there has never been a time in which the members acted more deliberately than in this. There was little rancor, malice or hate in the recall. On the contrary, there was a deep

feeling of personal regard for Comrade Haywood. There was a recognition of the value he might be—and should be—to the revolutionary movement. There was also the recognition that Comrade Haywood had so little consideration for the democratically expressed verdict of the party that he not only ignored it and held it up to scorn and ridicule, but frequently went out of his way to defy, antagonize and frustrate what was manifestly the will of the great majority of his comrades."



WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

Whose dismissal from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party by a referendum vote is taken as a repudiation of "direct action."

While suspecting that the Socialists are more or less deliberately making room in their equipment for direct action and the general strike, the *Progressive Chicago Evening Post* thinks the recall of Haywood "means a good deal more than the mere elimination of a trouble-maker from a position of dangerous authority," and "shows the strength of that element in the party which is determined that its leaders shall not stray after 'new gods.'" The *Milwaukee Free Press* (Rep.), which has had some hard local political tussles with the "reformist" wing of the Socialist party, sees in Haywood's polling nearly one-third of the votes cast "the writing on the wall," and affords us this hostile view of the party:

"The Socialist party is reaping the just retribution for its incendiary methods of propaganda. Holding to political action and denouncing anarchy in principle, the propagandists of this party have characteristically appealed to class prejudice, incited to class hatred, and, in their eagerness for votes, toyed with the most dangerous human passions—passions that crave an outlet in violence and catastrophe. . . ."

"The Bergers, who see the writing on the wall, may become hoarse in their appeals to reason and their exposition of the beautiful philosophy of Socialism. The Spargos may develop writer's cramp in pointing out the terrible pitfalls of industrial unionism. But the dragon's teeth have been sown and the brood of anarchy is growing within the ranks of Socialism."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

EVIDENTLY that trust didn't make immunity bath-tubs.—*Philadelphia Press*.

WRITING the history of Mexico must be a discouraging job.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

THE American eagle may become the Mexican peace bird.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

SURVIVORS of the Madero family should petition the Mexican courts for a change of name.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE suffragists will now be referring to one New York Senator as the Root of all evil.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

THIS year will be notable, among other things, for a 100 per cent. increase in the number of our ex-presidents.—*Philadelphia North American*.

DR. COOK has sued a Los Angeles editor for libel. Which naturally arouses a curiosity as to what the editor could have said.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

KICKED by a mule, an Oklahoman suddenly remembered what he had done with a large sum of money. The Pujo Committee ought to get that mule.—*St. Louis Republic*.

A COLUMBIA professor proposes that the school teachers of the country organize in an immense union. When they do, Young America will spend his evenings praying for a strike.—*New York Evening Sun*.

THE various ministers and ambassadors in Mexico now say they believe the official story of the Madero murder. Which reminds us that "a diplomat is a citizen sent abroad to lie for his country."—*Philadelphia North American*.

ANYHOW, we'd rather be right than president of Mexico.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

GEN. HUERTA doesn't even take the trouble to put a glove on his iron fist.—*Washington Post*.

HUERTA is learning that one can not put out a fire with gunpowder.—*New York Evening Sun*.

AS we understand it, Mexico merely wants the United States Government to hold Texas off.—*Houston Post*.

HAS any one yet found out what Huerta's official vote in the Electoral College was?—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

THE British suffragettes in their propaganda seem to think there are sermons in stones.—*Houston Chronicle*.

THE discovery that the Mexican treasury is empty is the greatest move toward peace yet made, as it will keep a lot of patriots from running for president.—*Washington Post*.

UTAH has adopted a new method of bringing out the vote. Men and women have the ballot, and any one failing to exercise the privilege must pay a poll tax of \$3.—*Memphis News-Scimitar*.

THE three Pujo Committee reports, one majority and two minority, prove that this Congressional investigating committee at least was free from voting trust control or interlocking directorates.—*New York World*.

CHANGES in administration are sometimes attended with disastrous results, even in this country. A North Carolina Democrat who postponed getting a hair-cut for sixteen years until the election of a Democratic president is now at death's door with pneumonia.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.



STARTING THE SEARCH.



THE FIND—80,000 RIFLES!

SERVIANS DIGGING FOR BURIED TURKISH RIFLES AT MONASTIR.

PATRIOTIC AWAKENING OF THE TURKISH WOMEN

THE WOMEN of Islam are not excluded from such public places of assembly as the mosque, but they are prevented from praying or speaking there. Regarded as creatures of a lower order than the men, they have always been shut out from any share in public or national life. But at the present moment, when Turkey has lost heart, when the Turks feel that they have been misgoverned and misdirected by those in authority, and the nation is in despair, it is an epochal event in the life of the Empire that the despised women of Turkey rush to the fore and try to fan into flame the dwindling sparks of national feeling. Dr. Johnson remarked of a woman preaching that the wonder was not that she did it so well, but that she did it at all. The utterances of these Turkish women inspire wonder that they can make public speeches of such splendid quality. We judge of their ability as orators from the report of a crowded meeting in the Hall of the University of Constantinople, the first of the kind ever held, in which the Princess Nimet Hanum presided and other women speakers address their Turkish sisters in glowing speeches on the present situation and the future fate of Turkey. While the *Ikdam* (Constantinople), in which these speeches are printed, speaks in severe terms of the culpable apathy of the men during the recent calamitous months, it applauds the newly manifested patriotic zeal in the women of the city, which is without parallel, we are told, in Ottoman history. "Our women are our future," exclaims the *Ikdam*, "yes, our women, whom we have hitherto been unwilling to regard as half the social life of the Ottoman people, are to-day the hope of our future race."

The last of the seven women speakers was Halede Hanum, who was the first Turkish graduate of the Constantinople American college for girls. She is a distinguished writer and educator, and at the close of her address she gave her jewels, earrings, finger-rings, bracelet, and watch for the national defense. Her example was followed by the women present, and nine boxes were filled, as well as three boxes for the work of the Red Crescent Society.

Her spirited address was an earnest appeal to the people to preserve the nation from absolute extinction. The first requisite for the accomplishment of this end, she said, was the cultivation of an ardent patriotism. To quote her words:

"All those who have address you have well shown the duty of women as well as men to work and sacrifice to save our imperiled fatherland from threatened death. This we all know. We have come here, not to speak of things unknown, but, hand to hand and heart to heart, to consider and to do the things we know and desire to do. If our enemies who wish to trample us down see opposed to them a mass of men, women, and children, even white-haired men, all hand in hand devoted to the

defense of their soil, their honor, their religion, they can not order their steps so confidently, can not direct their weapons against us so unerringly. See these words engraved on stone hundred of years ago by an early Turkish Padishah.

"God appointed me ruler that the name and fame of the Turkish race might not be extinguished. I was not appointed to rule over a rich people, but over a poor people scantily supplied with food and clothing. For the Turkish race I slept not at night. I rested not by day. I worked for my people till death."

"Let us each, in our measure, adopt these words of our great ruler."

"The supreme need is a burning patriotism. For a nation to exist and preserve its existence over against other nations it is essential that it be ardently patriotic. It was this love of race which first made the Turks a great nation. It is our loss of this sentiment which has lessened our historical renown and laid us low. It is this love of race among our enemies which has made the Bulgarians, who were our milkmen, and I don't know what else half a century ago, yes, even till yesterday, a nation that has won the respect of Europe. The race of conquerors, a ruling race, is now trampled under foot by them."

Yet the Turks, adds this speaker, are behind all other nations in patriotic confidence in their race. The thought of being Turks, with such a history of conquest and triumph behind them, should make the subjects of the Ottoman Empire as proud as the citizens of the leading European States. But—

"Alas! we are the people farthest behind in appreciation of our nationality, in pride of race, in national affection. We are Ottoman Turks, but we haven't thought our Turkish blood a thing to be proud of, something to give us a place by the side of Englishmen, Germans, and the rest. This lack of love of nationality has made us indifferent to our country. They call Turks barbarians. It is the lack of love of race which is the principal cause of that indifference which has turned our beautiful and fertile country into a ruin. It has never occurred to us that we have some responsibility toward making our land worthy of respect, a land to be proud of."

Then she attempts to shame her Moslem fellow countrymen by pointing to Bulgaria and other peoples who have risen with new life after suffering oppression or defeat in war:

"It makes one ashamed to pass our border into little Bulgaria and see there so much better evidences of love of native soil on every hand. Whose fault is it? It is ours, because we have forgotten our noble Turkish ancestors. It was for Turkish mothers to instil into the minds and hearts of their children a love of nationality and fatherland. How different would then have been our present condition! But it is no time to despair of our future. Look at France and the French. They met a great defeat at the hand of the Germans forty years ago, and lost portions of their territory. But their ardent patriotism kept them from despair. In twenty-five years the strength and glory of their country shone more brightly than before.

"How terribly Germany has suffered from wars of religion in

the past. But see the place the nationality-loving Germans now occupy in the world.

"Come nearer home. Look at the Greeks. For hundreds of years they were our subjects, without independence or a country



ARE THE BALKAN LAURELS WORTH THE COST?

—Simplicissimus (Munich).

of their own; their chief city like a dirty stable. Look at them now. Their little Athens is a city much cleaner and more beautiful than Stamboul."

The speech ended with a burst of glowing and enthusiastic patriotism in which the perpetuity of the Turkish race was predicted as follows:

"Whatever may come, let us be assured that the Turkish race will not die, that it has immortal life. Let it be our endeavor, not to extinguish, but to stimulate and enlarge that life. Let us never despair. Even if we must stand against the world, let our love of our race give us courage! Let it fire the zeal of our poor sisters working for the soldiers with their needles under the dim light of candles, and equally of our rich brothers who aid the cause with their wealth.

"Let us solemnly covenant that, in our struggle to make Turks worthy of their race and an honor to it, till they can proudly take and hold their place by the side of other peoples, we will shrink back from no obstacle or sacrifice. . . . Let us work for our race and country till our last breath, and when finally we close our eyes in death, let our consciences repeat the words: For the Turkish people I have not slept by night or rested by day."

Another great meeting of women was held in the same hall a few days later, presided over by Selma Hanum, sister of Ahmed Riza Bey, president of the Chamber of Deputies. The principal speaker was Fatime Alie Hanum, who spoke of the Balkan War as the "Ninth Crusade," and roused the feeling of the audience to the highest pitch. At the close of the meeting there was a great offering of gifts for the national defense—diamond brooches, jeweled thimbles, earrings, bracelets, watches, Anatolian rugs, fine needlework, and every sort of personal and household ornament. The *Tasviri Efkyar* (Constantinople), which reports the meeting, says editorially:

"Certainly these conferences have beautifully proved what great moral assets we have in our women. A nation is very much alive and its future is assured when it possesses such sacred treasures as these. We are for the first time learning the extent and the strength of our resources.

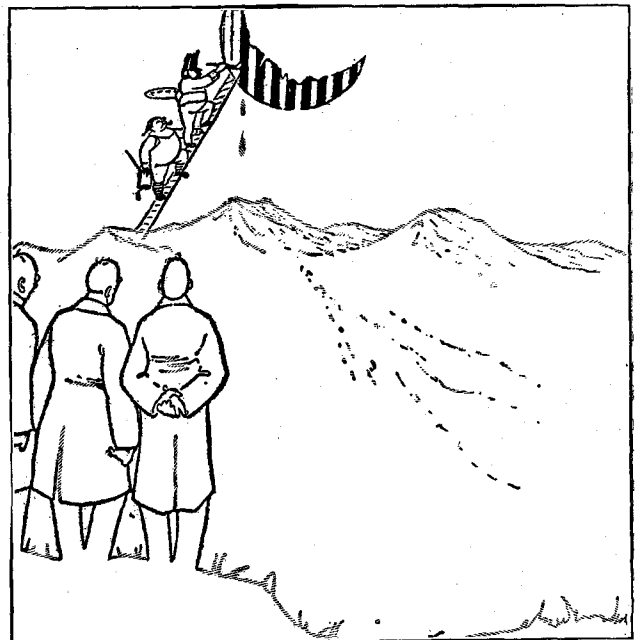
"Our men, we think, will find themselves looking small beside these noble women."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN DESIGNS ON ASIATIC TURKEY

EVEN BEFORE the fate of the European possessions of Turkey has been decided, some Powers are beginning to take a great interest in her Asiatic provinces. Russia has long had an eye on Armenia, and has seemed to be only awaiting an opportune moment. The number of troops in the Trans-Caucasus has been gradually increased, and rumors were heard that Russia was preparing to take a decisive step when there came a warning from the direction of Germany. Baron von Wagnheim, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, made a speech in the course of which he said that Germany is very firm on the principle of the integrity of Asia Minor. The Russian press, which had apparently been preparing the public for eventualities by publishing articles about Armenia, telling how the poor Armenians were being oppressed and persecuted by the Turks, and intimating that Russia might have to "liberate" them from under the Turkish yoke, are painfully disappointed. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) severely criticizes the German policy in Turkey. When we read between the lines of General von Wagnheim's speech, which harps upon the idea of Asia Minor's integrity, we learn, says this paper, that the actual Germanization of Asiatic Turkey is contemplated. The Russian editor proceeds:

"Asia Minor, maybe, really needs the recognition of the principle proclaimed by the German diplomat. At the time when Austria-Hungary was preparing to take the European provinces of the Ottoman Empire, and Italy to take her African colonies, Germany quietly established herself in Anatolia and Mesopotamia. She has taken possession of the Anatolian ports, has traversed all of Asia Minor by a through line of railroad, has obtained concessions for the development of the mineral resources of the country, and has taken into her hands the Turkish commerce, finances, and credit. The sovereign authority over Anatolia belongs to the Turkish Government, but the material bases of that authority are gradually passing into the hands of the subjects of the German Emperor."

The wisdom of the Kaiser is shown in the way he is projecting a bloodless conquest. His bankers, engineers, and merchants



THE MOON IS CHANGING.

Germany is redecorating the Crescent.

—Novoye Vremya (St. Petersburg).

are gaining control of the market, communications, and finance of that favored region, and however disinterested Germany appears to be in crying "Hands off Asiatic Turkey," the Russian writer intimates that he merely means others' hands. Thus we read:

"Anatolia will soon differ little from, let us say, Posen. The railroads, mines, lands, industrial concerns, the large import and export trade, lastly, the most profitable branches of agriculture, will be under the supreme control of German financiers, back of whom, like a solid stone wall, stands German diplomacy. To the natives is left the respectable but not very profitable position of common laborers. The Turks are good soldiers and still better laborers. In German mines, on the railroads, in factories, and especially on cotton plantations in Mesopotamia the 'sovereign' nationality will find its daily subsistence. All the rest will go as compensation to the new masters for their cultured guidance of the development of the natural resources of the country of which its ancient inhabitants could not take advantage."

The remarkable feature of the case is that the Turks themselves are being bamboozled. Their national pride is actually gratified while the Trojan Horse is being hoisted into their territory and they welcome the project of German exploiters as their military experts welcomed what has been styled the "misdirection" of German army experts. This writer explains the position of things as follows:

"The integrity of Asia Minor! That sounds noble! The Turks can not but welcome this generous call, and will hasten to grant to those who voiced it a dozen more concessions by which Anatolia will become enslaved to them for many years."

"Baron Wagenheim does not conceal the motives that lead him to advocate the principle of the integrity of Asia Minor. With the clumsy bluntness of strong people he says: The integrity of Anatolia must not be violated because there are concentrated there numberless interests of the German people. In the partition of the Ottoman Empire Germany must not be left out. All the members of the Triple Alliance must have their share. Austria received Bosnia and Herzegovina, and will yet receive Albania; Italy received Tripolitania and Cyrenaica and will also receive, maybe, a few islands; Germany must get Anatolia at her exclusive disposal. Sacred justice demands that."

This Russian organ thinks that the Triple Alliance is leading Turkey by the nose and leading her to exhaustion and ruin in order that the spoil may be more easily divided. The bull in the Spanish corrida is not given the final stab between the shoulder-blades until he has been encouraged and incited by the flight of his persecutors or the prick of the banderillas to tire himself out. This writer seems to see Austria, Germany, and Italy looking on while the strength and life-blood are ebbing away from Turkey. When once the Government at Constantinople succumbs, the spoilers will descend on Armenia and Anatolia, and the bankers of Paris and Berlin prepare to reap the harvest. This paper says:

"The new Turkish Government tries by all available means to retain a large part of her former European possessions. The Triple Alliance renders it all possible assistance in that direction, encouraging it to further resistance, i.e., to the final exhaustion of the Turkish strength. . . . The longer the Balkan War, or even the uncertain state of affairs, lasts, the more of the natural riches of the falling Empire will be acquired by the Austro-German financiers at a low price. . . ."

"The *Reichspost* (Vienna) goes further than Baron Wagenheim. This Austrian newspaper asserts that the German Government has informed Russia that it will regard as a cause for war any Russian advance, be it in Armenia or on the Black Sea. . . . To make such a statement, Germany ought to base it on some real facts of Russian policy, but such facts do not exist."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHAT JAPAN EXPECTS OF MR. WILSON

A NEW ERA in the foreign policy of our country will be ushered in by the Wilson Administration, think the Japanese press. They expect that the "imperialistic" tendency which our foreign policy has assumed under the Republican Administrations will undergo a marked change at the hand of the new President. One of the inevitable results of this tendency was the expansion of the Navy, and, in order to carry out the naval program necessitated by the adoption of aggressive imperialism, some of our statesmen and publicists did not, the *Hochi* (Tokyo), intimates, scruple to create the scare of an American-Japanese war. And the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* believes that Mr. Wilson will exercise all his wholesome influence to end the sensational talk about our relations with Japan, and thus bring about a better understanding between the two nations. In the words of the *Hochi*:

"The importance of the probable change in America's Far Eastern policy under Dr. Wilson's Administration can not be too strongly emphasized, for such a change must naturally and necessarily affect the attitude of our country toward the United States. If the new President succeeds in modifying the aggressive foreign policy pursued by his predecessors, there is little doubt that his efforts will elicit a hearty appreciation on the part of Japan."

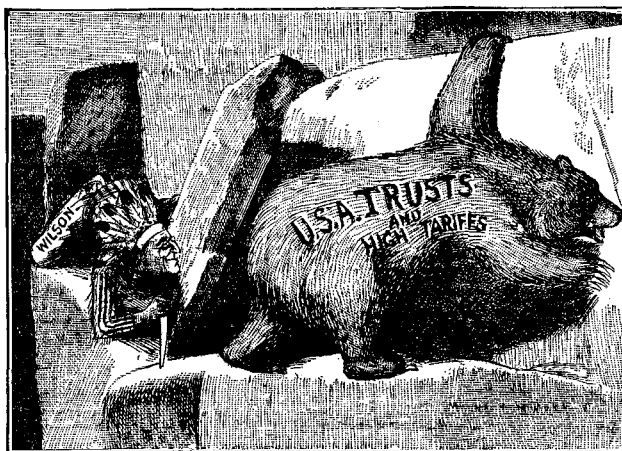
"It seems to us, therefore, that President Wilson's first duty should be to call a halt to the Republican clamor for a powerful Navy, whose apparent object is to challenge our naval strength. It is much to be regretted that the aftermath of the Magdalena Bay incident continues to be utilized by certain politicians in Congress at Washington, while the rumor of the probable lease by America of Chusan Island of China as a naval base is creating a sensation in the Far East. These and many other wild stories of a similar nature are nothing but the results of clever machinations of those American politicians and interests who are anxious to make capital out of the expansion of the navy."

The Tokyo *Asahi*, whose views on foreign problems carry much weight with the Japanese public, looks at the coming Administration in much the same light as the *Hochi*, and predicts that President Wilson will be largely successful in carrying out an anti-imperialistic policy. To quote:

"Dr. Wilson's popularity is due to his noble character and profound learning. He has definite convictions on the policy which his country ought to follow at this moment, and he has courage to adhere to those convictions, in spite of the opposition of self-seeking politicians and the ill-informed populace. At the same time he is a man remarkably free from bias and always anxious to conform to the dictates of justice. As Governor of New Jersey he has proved beyond doubt that he has executive ability of the highest order. Moreover, his political program is not the vagary of a schoolmaster, but is formulated with the pressing needs of the times in view."

"Ever since the annexation of the Philippines the Democratic party has been fighting the imperialistic policy toward which the Republican Administrations have been drifting. If President Wilson will abide (and there is no reason why he would not) in the traditional policy of his party in this respect, he will render his country a great service, for the reversal of the foreign policy of his predecessors will no doubt have the effect of securing the United States against the dangers which imperialism brings in its train."

It seems strange that most Japanese newspapers do not discuss the coming Administration from the point of view of the immigration question, a problem in which Japan is undoubtedly most



AFTER BIG GAME.

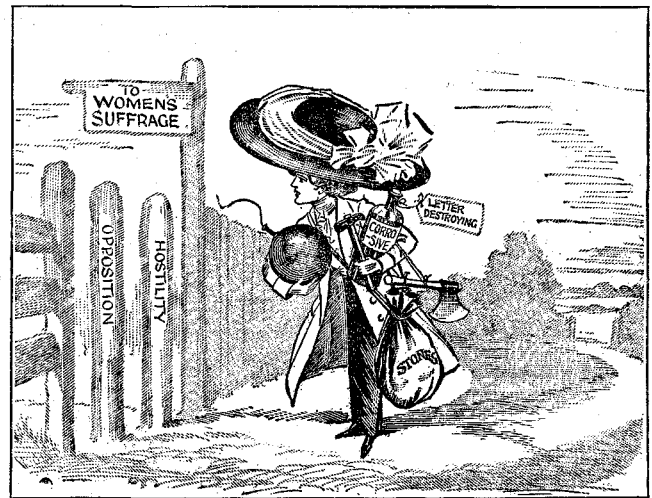
(Adapted from Mr. J. C. Dollman's picture, "Hunted," in the Royal Academy.)
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).



ASQUITH'S BEWILDERMENT.

"What happened to me?"

—Amsterdammer.



HANDICAPPED.

THE MILITANT SUFFRAGETTE—"I wonder if I shouldn't get through more easily if I were to drop all these things?"

—Reynolds's Newspaper (London).

SUFFRAGE SKETCHES.

interested. The solitary exception, as far as we have noticed, is the Tokyo *Mainichi*, which briefly remarks that the Wilson Cabinet will do nothing favorable for Japan in this matter.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ENGLISH PRESS ON MADERO'S FATE

MEXICO'S LURID ANNALS, says the correspondent of the London *Standard*, "have again been disgraced by a deed of blood for which little or no pretense can be brought forward." And, indeed, "a sordid and treacherous tragedy" is the phrase of one London paper that gives the verdict of all on the killing of ex-President Madero. It is declared to be "quite indefensible," and "puts a worse look on the Mexican situation." It was "a crime and a blunder," we read. "This deplorable murder," says *The Standard* editorially, "imposes on General Huerta's Administration a load of infamy that can not fail to handicap it fatally in its relations with the outside world," even if Mexico tolerates "methods so utterly repugnant to honor and humanity." General Huerta has utterly destroyed his reputation in Europe by this act, says the London *Daily News*. He "betrayed President Madero as the result of a cold-blooded compact with the rebel General Diaz to share the spoils of office." As for the victim himself, this paper continues:

"Of the actual government of President Madero Europe knows but little, but the quality of the men who have overthrown him and the nature of the policy they announce speak well for him. He came in with ideal aims, and he appears to have been genuinely anxious to live up to them. He had a distaste for bloodshed. That is a new thing in Mexican revolutionary history; had he acted like his predecessors, Felix Diaz would not be alive to-day. His greatest difficulty was the land problem created by his predecessors. The dispossessed Indians and peasantry expected immediate reform and justice, and when it tarried they were ready revolutionary material for any adventurer. There is reason, too, for believing that the foreign concessionaires, who preferred the Diaz system or desired intervention, helped to stimulate disorder."

"We have no desire to represent Madero as a martyred saint," remarks the London *Evening Standard*, "and his murderers as ruffians occupying a position at the other end of the scale of humanity." Yet he was an idealist. To quote the further comment of this journal:

"Altho he founded his opposition to Porfirio Diaz on the undoubted sufferings of the lower classes of the population, on the forced labor in unhealthy plantations, under conditions of life

which the American negro of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' would have revolted against, on the kidnaping of boys for the same object, on the persecution of innocent people by the ruffianly 'rurales,' yet he was a rich man with ambitions, and one of the planks of his platform was a merely intellectual opposition to the continued rule of Diaz. As things turned out, he was a poor substitute for Diaz. He failed absolutely in the first requisite for governing a semi-barbarous country, the maintenance of his authority."

"Madero was an honest man with a weak character," observes the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, but he mistook his mission "so far as to attempt to hold a wolf by the ears," and "Generals Huerta and Diaz are probably under no delusion as to what the future holds in store for them," unless they can "secure safety by ruthless terrorism." The London *Times* avows its utter disbelief in "the lame and halting story" of the attempted escape of the ex-President and Vice-President of Mexico, as an excuse for slaying them, an excuse "quite common in those semi-barbarous countries—as it was among the tyrants of Machiavelli's Italy." Altho "Francisco Madero was undoubtedly unfit for the onerous task he took upon himself," yet his death well illustrates Mexico's condition, as thus described:

"The modern Mexican politicians show themselves to be the worthy descendants of the men who intrigued and fought, and robbed and murdered, and gorged themselves with plunder, public and private, under scores of governments and forms of government, for three-quarters of the nineteenth century. The most for which the unhappy country can hope is the restoration of a rule not worse than that of Diaz. With all its defects and all its crimes, it was at least better than the perpetual civil war which seems to be the only alternative to it."

The London *Daily Chronicle* contemplates the results if no second Diaz should appear, and notes that "the effect of the Monroe Doctrine is to throw upon the United States the onus of acting, not only on her own behalf, but on behalf of civilization." But the difficulties of such action are described as follows:

"Failing the strong man, what will the United States do? Her military task, if she attempted one, would be of enormous difficulty. It is true that the Mexican armies, which at present transfer the sovereignty of the great territory from one ruler to another, are ridiculously small. But in the first place for that very reason the rulers do not effectively rule, and in the second place a foreign invasion would unite the most varied forces against it. Mexican ways of campaigning are as peculiar and as difficult as Boer ways; and an army larger than that which conquered the Boer Republics might well be needed to conquer Mexico."



DR. FRIEDMANN'S TRIBULATIONS

THE CONSUMPTIVES who thronged the Peacock Alley in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, last week, were perhaps unaware that Dr. Friedmann was suffering disappointments, less grievous, perhaps, but no less real than theirs. For, according to New York press accounts, the Berlin physician found soon after reaching our shores that to the expected skepticism of the medical fraternity there were to be added several other obstacles to his plans, for free clinics to demonstrate his tuberculosis cure. Hotel proprietors naturally objected to furnishing a rendezvous for tuberculous seekers for health. Similar considerations, it seems, prevented the doctor from opening headquarters in a Fifth Avenue office-building. Then there are laws regarding the practise of medicine in New York State, to say nothing of the problem of getting hospital assistance. So Dr. Friedmann, his brother and his friends finally decided to consult with Health Commissioner Lederle, of New York City, and with the New York County Medical Society, and to put the matter of demonstration into the hands of the authorities. It would seem that the Medical Society wanted something in the nature of "proofs," a "scientific demonstration before competent medical men," of the efficacy of the Friedmann treatment, and it preferred to see the doctor do his first work in connection with some New York hospital. But the Board of Health, according to press reports, would not permit Dr. Friedmann to administer his treatment in any of the hospitals or clinics under its jurisdiction. Hence the first tests were made last Friday on three patients in a private hospital in New York City. A number of physicians were present, and the newspaper accounts represented most of them as being severely critical of Dr. Friedmann's "unscientific" manner, and extremely skeptical about the cure. Some even used the word "faker." But others think it only fair to reserve judgment, since Dr. Friedmann does not expect conclusive results from his treatment inside of two or three weeks. In the meantime the doctor has agreed to satisfy the proper officials representing the Federal Government.

There has been much criticism from medical sources of Dr. Friedmann's "professional ethics" in his frank avowal of an intention to keep the new process to himself and to profit by it commercially. His pursuit of a million-dollar offer, it should be noted, has been emphatically denied. An article by Dr. H. J. Achard, in the *New York Medical Journal*, is quoted in the *New York Sun* as "a fair résumé" of medical opinion on Dr. Friedmann and his cure:

"His attitude appears to be slightly quackish. Being refused unqualified or even preponderating recognition in his own country, he turns with a hopeful eye to the land of dollars and of

unlimited possibilities. On general principles he can hardly be blamed for this, since a man is entitled to the benefits accruing from his brain-work."

Of the Friedmann treatment for tuberculosis, which was discussed in these pages two weeks ago, Dr. Achard says:

"In the discussion before the Berliner Medizinische Gesellschaft, which is one of the most searching, most severe, and most highly scientific tribunals before which a medical man can come, Friedmann's clinical results were confirmed by a number of clinicians, altho Blaschko and also Heymann showed only indifferent results in cases of skin tuberculosis and lupus. Citron admits that for treatment and for prophylaxis the use of living germs is correct in principle and was adopted by Jenner and Pasteur, but he insists that great care must be exercised.

"I am free to admit that there may be and probably is a great deal of good in it. We certainly have clinical improvement in a great many cases, gains in weight, restoration of working ability, disappearance of physical signs, etc."

Dr. Friedmann says little for publication, but an interviewer managed to secure for the *New York Tribune* this definite statement of the nature of his treatment:

"It is an innocuous, non-virulent, living tuberculosis bacillus derived from a turtle. The original turtle from which the germs were taken was found about nine years ago in the land of Italy, suffering with spontaneous tuberculosis. I discovered shortly afterward that the turtle bacillus is never virulent."

Another newspaper reports him as saying:

"With my culture I will treat while here not only cases of internal tuberculosis, such as tuberculosis of the lungs, but also visible tuberculosis in order to demonstrate to the eye the results of the cure. I am particularly interested in tuberculosis

of the knee, found in many children, and am ambitious to show that really remarkable results can be obtained by using the injection in such cases. I shall be particularly pleased if many patients with this form of the disease are sent to me."

In Germany, according to the *Tribune* interview, Dr. Friedmann treated from sixteen to eighteen hundred cases. All these "are essentially improved or cured aside from the hopeless cases, such as intestinal tuberculosis, or cases where there were great cavities in the lungs." The doctor added:

"Aside from the government tests, if the physicians in this country are willing and able to learn this special way of treatment and if they prove to be efficient, I would be glad to leave the treatment with them. It would harm the patients if the doctors who are not versed in the treatment would apply it."

The executive committee of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis does not seem to be particularly impressed by the Friedmann cure, and has issued a statement saying that it "regards the Friedmann treatment as unlikely to prove a contribution of any importance."



LATEST PORTRAIT OF DR. FRIEDMANN.

TO CHECK THE CHESTNUT-BLIGHT

IF IT IS TRUE, as reported, that the Pennsylvania Blight Commission has discovered that the chestnut-tree blight may be stayed by a spray of ordinary Bordeaux mixture—lime and copper-sulfate—lovers of trees will breathe more freely. Such a discovery would be the greatest of the kind in economic importance since a means to control the San José scale was found—especially as it would doubtless mean further advances along the same line. It has been believed that this fungus, which has already killed practically all the chestnut-trees in several eastern States and has infected whole regions in others, could not be controlled and would eventually exterminate the American chestnut. Says a dispatch from Harrisburg to the Philadelphia *North American*:

"Pennsylvania, which has played a leading part in the war on chestnut-blight, or the chestnut-tree bark disease, comes to the front with the gratifying news that science has discovered a means to prevent the spread of the infection and, possibly, to cure trees already affected.

"The prevention, which is a spray of Bordeaux mixture, probably can not be applied to forests without such cost as to be prohibitive. The discovery, however, is the biggest advance made in the study of the chestnut blight.

"The announcement is made on the authority of the Pennsylvania Chestnut-tree Blight Commission, which communicated the encouraging news to the offices of the Pennsylvania State Conservation Association, in this city, which is in cooperation with various official and unofficial organizations working for the conservation of natural resources.

"Experiments leading to the discovery were made on the estate of Pierre du Pont, Jr., at Kennett Square, Chester County, by R. E. Wheeler, a trained tree-surgeon in the employ of du Pont, and Roy G. Pierce, tree-surgeon of the State Chestnut Blight Commission.

"The trees on the du Pont estate range in height from 65 to 100 feet, and it was found necessary to spray from the tops of other trees. The experiment was begun in October, 1911, shortly after the Chestnut Blight Commission, which was created by the last legislature, began its work. At that time badly diseased branches and all infections on limbs and trunk which could be discovered were removed, the latter with gouge and mallet. The wounds were washed with bichloride of mercury in order to kill spores or mycelium on the surface, and then covered with a weather-proofing, consisting of pine and tar, creosote and lamp-black. Rosin was added for very large wounds.

"The spraying began about April, 1912, and continued at intervals of ten days or two weeks up to the middle of November, 1912. Three times during the summer of 1912 the trees were reexamined for recurrence of blight. About 70 per cent. of the original canker removals were successful; that is, the disease had not spread from them.

"Wheeler and Pierce examined the trees December 14 and found them in good condition. No blight cankers were found, and there were no signs of blight in the treetops, such as withered leaves or small burs.

"It is believed that several sprayings will be necessary each year to prevent the reinfection of the trees from the blight spores, but no more sprayings will be necessary than in the case of apple-trees and peach-trees suffering from scab or scale.

"While the spray of Bordeaux mixture is the first non-destructive method of controlling the blight fungus, it is not actually the first means of controlling. When the blight appeared as an alarming disease several years ago, it was necessary to cut down all trees found infected and destroy the bark with fire. Later tree surgery was employed with success, the tree itself being saved by merely cutting out and burning limbs or spots on the trunk. Now comes the Bordeaux-mixture discovery, which means that a sound tree can be sprayed and rendered immune and that in a high percentage of cases a tree can be rendered safe even tho it already bears blight cankers.

"Members of the State Conservation Association and the State Chestnut Blight Commission are jubilant at the results of the months of arduous work.

"While working toward a discovery of the nature of Mr. Wheeler's find, the State has expended about \$250,000 through the Chestnut Blight Commission, which was given a total appropriation of \$275,000 in 1911. A large field force has been maintained to trail the blight and fight it in every county, which has been done with marked success.

"Efforts will now be made to try to find a way to extend the Bordeaux spray to forests or to find some other control which will be practicable on a large scale. The Bordeaux mixture can be used in forests if any one wishes to go to the expense, but the tree-men say that not many owners of timber will wish to do so."

BULLETS AS ANGELS OF MERCY

TO CAUSE THE BULLET that maims or kills to administer an automatic antidote to the pain that it inflicts, is the ingenious idea of a Pittsburg man. Mercy, however, is not his only, or, indeed, his chief aim. By causing the steel-clad messengers of death to narcotize their victims he hopes to put burglars to sleep when they might otherwise get

away; cause wounded big game to abandon the idea of smashing their persecutors just before giving up the ghost, and do other things that will give his device commercial value as well as mere sentimental worth. We learn from an article contributed to *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, March) by William P. Kennedy that the inventor hopes to have the United States Government adopt the bullet for

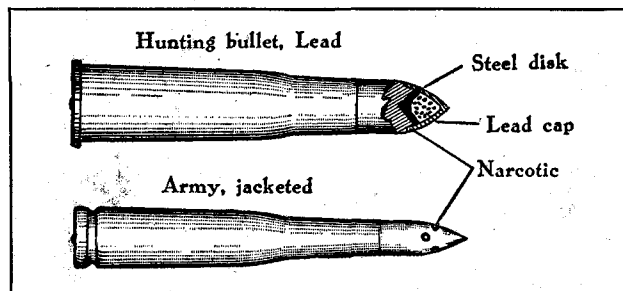
army use. He is trying to get the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to recognize its merits, and then induce sportsmen to adopt it. He later will give the police chiefs of the country a few boxes to experiment with. Says Mr. Kennedy:

"The new compound, 'the narcotic bullet,' is the invention of Alexander F. Humphrey. Experiments are being conducted by a committee of army officers, police officials, and sportsmen. It is considered alike humane in warfare and deadly in hunting big game. In self-defense, it provides the poor marksman with all the advantages of an unerring aim.

"In his sleep-producing missile, Humphrey uses a minute particle of morphia. The drug is carried in tiny wells in the steel jacket of the regulation army bullet. Humphrey claims that it in no wise interferes with the effectiveness of the missile. The slight indentation in the steel jacket, he says, causes no splintering when it comes in contact with the bone. The wound of the narcotic bullet, according to his theory, does not differ from that caused by the regulation bullets now used in the approved army cartridges. No deleterious effects will follow the unique administration of the drug."

In war it would apparently resemble the shell invented some years ago that was to explode over the advancing enemy, fill the air with laughing-gas or some narcotic, and render whole regiments helpless with mirth or slumber. As we are told:

"The soldier, receiving a slight flesh wound from the new bullet, fights no more that day; he calmly stretches himself on the ground and goes to sleep. The man receiving a serious wound suffers no agony, as the narcotic from the bullet is absorbed by his system and he is insensible to pain before he reaches the hospital. The man whose wound is mortal sleeps away his last hours, thus doing away with most of the battlefield horror. The fleeing burglar is shot in the arm, runs forward a short distance, stretches himself on the sidewalk, and all the policeman has to do is summon an ambulance and haul him away. The big-game hunters, Humphrey says, will feel no fear of a counterstroke from a wounded tiger, lion, or grizzly bear. Altho the bullet may make but a slight wound, the game is as good as bagged, once it is struck."



By courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," Chicago.

HOW BULLETS ARE MADE NARCOTIC.

THRESHING WITHOUT REAPING

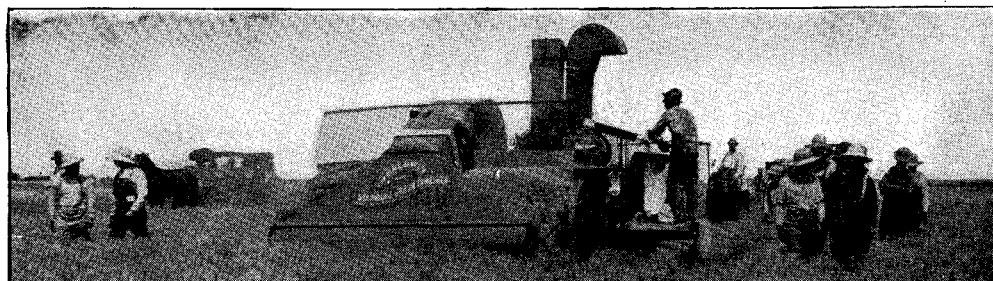
GRAIN is hereafter not to be reaped, but will be threshed in the field as it stands, saving the farmer something like \$200,000,000 a year. This is the claim of Frank Morse, who describes in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, March) the recent invention of a Kansan, Curtis C. Baldwin. The machine has been used for three successive harvests, but proved its utility and practicability most conclusively last fall when it threshed from twenty-five to thirty acres of standing grain in a ten-hour day. The inventor contends that it will reduce the cost of the harvest from fourteen cents to two cents a bushel. We read:

"The principle of the new-style thresher is simple. A strong blast of air from a revolving fan is blown against the standing grain and forces it against a toothed cylinder which threshes off the grain, depositing it in a trough, from which it is elevated by an auger to another toothed cylinder, which rethreshes it. The chaff is blown out and the clean grain falls into a sack, or may be carried through a tube to a wagon driven alongside. Four horses pull the thresher over the field, while a small gasoline engine operates the machine. Only two men are required, one to drive the horses and the other to tie the sacks of threshed grain and look after the engine.

"Not the least advantage claimed for the new machine is that it dispenses with the ever present need of farm-hands at the harvest season, when grain rots in the field because of the utter impossibility of getting men when most they are needed. Every year an urgent cry for harvest-hands comes out of Kansas, the Dakotas, and Minnesota, to be answered in large part by college students. But no matter how urgent the call, it is impossible to get enough men, and fields of grain stand waiting the threshers when millions of dollars' worth of damage may be done by the elements at any moment. The new-style thresher makes it possible for four horses and two men to harvest a 160-

harvest fee about \$210,000,000. Mr. Baldwin claims that his machine reduces the price per bushel from fourteen cents to two cents, which would reduce the threshing tariff to about \$30,000,000, an annual saving of a fabulous fortune ranging from a sixth to a quarter of a billion dollars every year. The saving in the wear and tear on the farm-wife and in the consumption of food by the hungry harvest-hands can hardly be computed, but it is a considerable item, as everybody knows who has ever seen a horde of threshers sweep down upon a well-laden table, like seventeen-year-old locusts on a field of tender green sprouts.

"With the ordinary thresher, as well as my own, the threshing



by courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," Chicago.

THE NEW-STYLE THRESHER WHICH DISPENSES WITH CUTTING THE GRAIN.

is done principally at the cylinder,' says Mr. Baldwin. 'With the ordinary machine, it is estimated that the grain passes the cylinder at the rate of a mile a minute; with my machine the grain passes the cylinder as fast as horses can walk, or about three and one-half miles an hour. You can see that with my machine the cylinder strikes the heads seventeen times where the ordinary machine only strikes them once. I only use the mile-a-minute cylinder as a rethreshing device. I use the same principle that is used in blowing heavy corn fodder into a high silo and almost the same principle that is used in drawing sand from the river and in drawing cotton from a wagon.'

"The saving to the grain-farmer consists not only in dispensing with the many high-waged threshers, but also in the time formerly lost by cutting the grain, hauling it to the stack and then hauling the threshed straw back to the land, where, as a rule, it is ultimately burned up. Mr. Baldwin figures that it is best to take the thresher to the field, rather than to take the field to the thresher. Besides the saving in time and labor, there is the not inconsiderable element of the utilization of the straw. Tests show that straw is worth more on the land as fertilizer than in any other way. In addition, the waste of land now covered with straw stacks is considerable, a railroad official computing that no less than one-fourth of a million acres in Kansas alone are annually covered with wheat stacks. If the Baldwin machine comes into general use,—there is no reason why it should not—it will let all this land go back into cultivation, and by leaving the standing grain to be plowed under will give the land the fertilizer of which it often stands sadly in need."

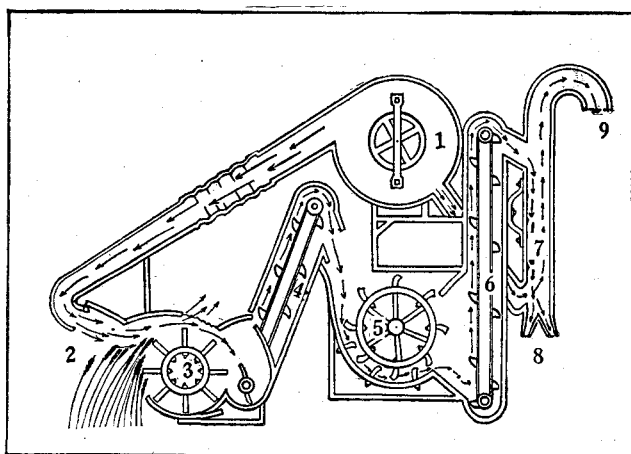


DIAGRAM OF THE NEW THRESHER.

1. Revolving fan that blows air down a tube to 2, where it forces the grain heads against 3, the toothed cylinder; 4, auger that lifts the grain to 5, the rethresher; 6, the auger that lifts the grain to be dropt down tube at 7, where the chaff escapes, the grain being sacked at 8, and the chaff escaping at 9.

acre oat field in a week. What this means to the farm-wife can hardly be overestimated. It means an end to the big meals over the hot stove, where she is compelled to toil, from early morn until late at night, to feed the hungry horde of harvest-hands who shove food into their mouths as they would grain into a hopper.

"The census experts show that more than a billion and a half bushels of wheat and oats are produced in the United States every year. The present cost of threshing and sacking is approximately fourteen cents a bushel, which makes the present

GREEN TREES AS FIRE-BREAKS—An article recently quoted in these columns advocating the planting of belts of deciduous trees in coniferous forests to check the progress of forest fires is thus criticized editorially in *The Mississippi Valley Lumberman* (Minneapolis, January 31):

"That the writer based his assumptions on theories is plainly evident when one reaches that part of the article which advocates the planting through the main bodies of forest lands wide strips of non-combustible trees to act as fire-walls or fire-breaks, as a means of preventing the spread of forest fires. The idea of dividing the forest up into sections is not a new one, but to make this division by means of a non-combustible plant life is certainly new and novel, but there are those who have seen forest fires raging who will attest that there are no non-combustible plant life that will withstand the intensity of a forest fire. The present system of cutting swaths through the woods for fire-breaks is much more effective, but the only true prevention of forest fires, and their confinement, is not to let them start. The service of the forest ranger and the well organized fire-prevention system based on his services are the only true means of reducing and eventually eliminating the losses resulting from fires in timbered regions."

A FRUIT IN A STERILE PACKAGE

OBVIOUS ADVANTAGES appear in articles of food that are packed in germ-proof packages, such as fruits or nuts with skins or shells so impervious to germs that the enclosure is practically sterile, no matter what happens to the envelop. The phrase at the head of this article is the name applied by an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago) to the ordinary banana, whose skin, he says, is "a protective environment that calls for more than passing mention." The banana, he tells us, tho growing in popularity, is still underestimated in American households, largely because it is eaten when not fully ripe. He goes on:

"The banana consists, in its green state, largely of starch, aside from the water content conspicuous in all such products. The essential change during the process of ripening manifests itself in a conversion of the starch into soluble carbohydrates, among which sucrose, invert sugar, and dextrins are the conspicuous components. The rate of ripening is dependent on the temperature, and is thus subject to modification and control within certain ranges. This fact of itself suggests advantages in regulating the availability of the product to suit the needs of the market and the consumer. The edible portion of each fruit is packed away in a fairly resistant covering or peel which serves a more useful purpose and exhibits a far more efficient protection to the inner contents than has hitherto been realized or anticipated. Dr. E. M. Bailey has made extensive bacteriologic examinations of the fruits in different stages of maturation, all of which justify the conclusion that the inner portions of the pulp of sound bananas are practically sterile. The regions of the inner coats of the peel may be sparsely inhabited by bacteria which are held in check during the normal ripening processes, but subsequently may find conditions favorable to growth.

"The peel is singularly resistant to invasion by bacteria. Even when fruits were subjected to the exceptionally severe test of being immersed in fluids containing cultures of known organisms there was no evidence of a penetration into the interior. The probability of infection through the peel is therefore very slight, tho, of course, germs deposited on the peel might be transferred to the consumer's fingers and thence to the mouth. It is not unlikely that the few organisms commonly found along the inner coat reach it through the circulation of the plant juices while the fruit is still on the tree. Apparently natural decay begins only after the . . . biochemical changes incident to ripening are complete. . . .

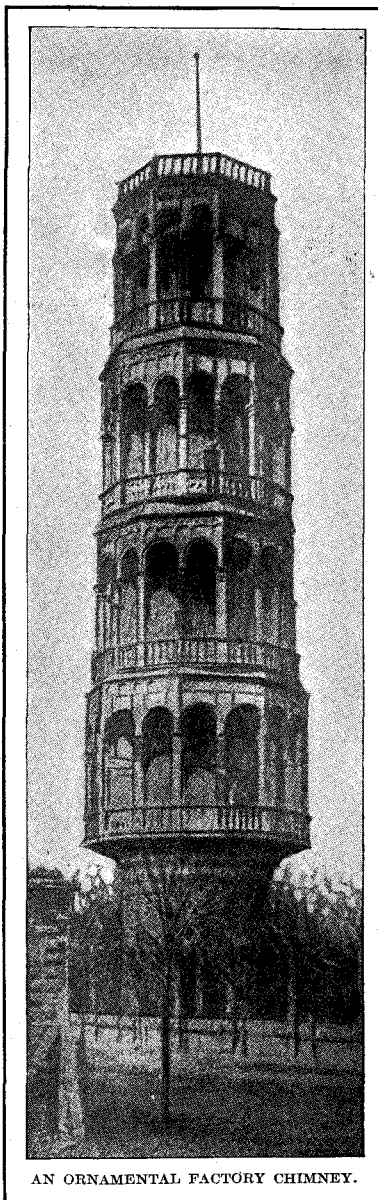
"Obviously injury to the protective coat destroys the perfection of the defense against microbial invasion; and it is at the site of abrasions on the surface of the peel that the objectionable decay usually starts. It is important to appreciate this interesting example of a food delivered by nature in practically sterile packages with the ready possibility of being distributed in this form by man, provided that the exigencies of the case are duly appreciated. Nature's wholesome service should not be undone by careless methods of marketing such foods."

DECORATED CHIMNEYS—Why should a factory chimney be ugly? Some think a slim, well-proportioned tower may be a thing of beauty in itself, not only when a muezzin summons the faithful to prayer therefrom, but even when it serves as a channel of escape for the products of combustion. Certain factory-owners near London evidently do not agree with this

view, and believe it necessary to disguise their smoke-minarets in the act of decorating them. Says a writer in *La Croix* (Paris, January 31):

"Some manufacturers in the neighborhood of London have decided to decorate and embellish the chimneys that make the landscape hideous. They are changing them into observatories, of agreeable aspect, while still permitting them—or even obliging them—to smoke as of yore.

"Soot will take the place of the 'patina' of antiquity, and this will perhaps be beautiful, some day or other. Lamp-black would go very well with gargoyles."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



AN ORNAMENTAL FACTORY CHIMNEY.

HOW TO STOP AN AUTO

DARIUS GREEN said that flying was easy enough, but that "Ther ain't sich a thunderin' sight o' fun in't when ye come to light!" Later aviators have confirmed this personal impression, and it may be extended to cover the whole field of motor-driven vehicles. The better your machine, the more powerful your motor, the faster you go, the less fun there is in it when you endeavor to stop. Where to place the brakes, of what type to make them, how to operate them—these are problems that are still puzzling the builders of automobiles. In an article entitled "Have Brakes Attained Finality?" contributed to *Motor Print* (New York, February), George Henry Colvin presents the matter with some fulness of detail. He says in substance:

"The question of braking is obviously one of the most important in connection with car design, and much attention has naturally been given it, altho to judge by the similarity of braking systems of to-day to those of ten years ago, attention has been given rather to detail than to principle. The popular arrangement is undoubtedly to have a foot-operated brake behind the gear-box, and hand-actuated brakes on the rear road wheels. In some cases, however, this arrangement is reversed, and the pedal applies the brakes on the road wheels, the idea being that, the foot-brake being the one most used, it should not entail wear and strain on the transmission as the gear-shaft brake does.

"Compensated brakes acting directly on the wheels are the most dependable, even if they lack the power of the gear-shaft brake, and that this is being recognized is proved by the increasing number of makers who are putting both foot- and hand-brakes to the driving-wheels. The fitting of all

brakes to the rear wheels has much to recommend it, and the only objections which can be brought against it are that the stopping power of the geared-up shaft brake can not be obtained, and that the two brakes acting on a single drum may cause the latter to overheat.

"So much for conventional rear-wheel braking. Of late years repeated attempts to fit brakes to the front wheels have been made, but altho at one time the thing seemed likely to become popular, it has now fallen from favor, and is to be found on very few cars.

"The general practise abroad has been to retain the hand-lever to operate the rear brakes, and to actuate the front brakes by the pedal, but this practise can be very much improved upon, altho so far one firm only—and that a Scottish—has had the courage to adopt diagonal braking, and so obtain the most efficient braking system possible.

"Suppose the near rear wheel and the front off wheel are braked. If the brakes are compensated, you get equal retardation on each side, as in the case of compensated rear wheel brakes, but the great advantage is that the tendency of the car to turn

one way owing to the loss of adhesion at the rear is counteracted by the tendency to turn in the other direction produced by the reduced adhesion at the front wheels. Thus on level road or on camber there is no tendency toward deviation from the straight course, while the braking never being applied to the front wheels alone, the latter are less likely to refuse to respond to the steering. In short, with diagonal coupling, not only is the brake power practically doubled, but there is less tendency to departures from the straight course, and such properties as these must surely be taken more advantage of in the future."

OUR INDIFFERENCE TO THE STARS

THAT THE PREVAILING ignorance of the heavens above us is "deplorable almost beyond the power of exaggeration," is asserted by Mary E. Byrd in an article contributed to *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., February). Our schools emphasize "nature study" so far as it relates to forms of plant and animal life and to the surface features of the earth, but their courses of study "leave out the sun in the heavens," and generations of our children "grow up, knowing less about the stars than the negroes in Central Africa." Educated people do not know a planet from a star and are even unable to tell whether the new moon is rising or setting. Few realize that the sun crosses the sky in a different path on each succeeding day, and fewer still connect these changes, constantly going on before their eyes, with the change of seasons. Indeed, Miss Byrd says, it would be difficult to ask five questions about the heavenly bodies so simple that two or three out of a company, generally well-informed, could make a grade of fifty per cent. She assures us that the following is a true story:

"Not many summers ago, a party of visitors, at a pleasant island resort, were looking up at the stars one night, and a woman rather doubtingly ventured the opinion that the Big Dipper swings around the pole, but her husband, a yachtsman, went to spend the night under the open sky, ridiculed the idea!"

To remedy this state of affairs, the writer would have us begin in the normal school. The desideratum is not to make astronomers of our children, but to teach them to use their own eyes upon sun, moon, and stars with as much intelligence as they now use them on animals and plants, on mountain and sea. To condense Miss Byrd's article:

"The popular notion that astronomy and a telescope are inseparable is a fallacy. The human eye alone is no mean astronomical instrument—witness its achievements before the telescope was invented. In laying the broad foundations of astronomical study it is superior to the telescope. It gives a grasp of the whole subject. It shows the relation and connection of different parts, and yet without isolating them from the unity of the whole.

"Brief mention may be made here of another fallacious notion. It is commonly believed that by looking through a telescope, one may behold grandeur otherwise invisible. On the contrary, it is true that for no cunningly fashioned optical instrument, but for our own eyes, is spread the nightly feast of celestial beauty. The

most wonderful view of the most powerful telescope pales into insignificance when we look up and see, with no intervening glass, the glory of the whole heavens

"Next in importance to the oldest astronomical instrument, the unaided eye, there are a few mechanical appliances of large value for beginners. What a flood of light will pour in upon some of the dark places of arithmetic and geography when it is a part of the regular course for boys and girls to find the latitude of the school building by measuring the height of a gnomon, and the length of its shadow, and to determine the error of the clock from a reading of the sun-dial or by noting the transit of a star across plumb-lines. A whole book, almost, might be written on the 'Plumb-line as an Astronomical Instrument.'

"In science the by-product is sometimes of more value than that which is sought directly, and so, even tho laboratory methods are applied to the study of the stars, there will be no less room for feelings of pleasure, wonder, and reverence. It is not inimical to the true spirit of science to teach children so that they may enjoy watching the sky at evening, recognizing the planets, picking out the leaders among the stars, Sirius, Arcturus, Capella, Aldebaran, and going over the roll of familiar constella-

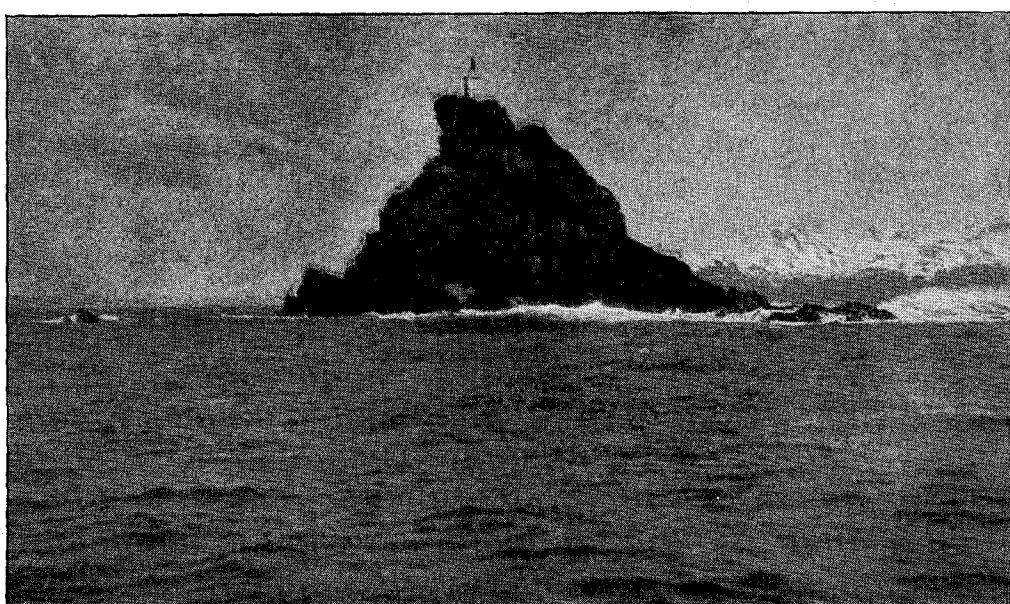


Photo from G. R. Putnam, Com'r, U. S. Bureau of Lighthouses. Courtesy of "National Geographic Magazine."

AN UNATTENDED FLASHING LIGHT.

The Zaikof Point Light Station, at the entrance to Prince William Sound, Alaska.

tions, whose very names are melodious, and whose histories were replete with myth and legend before Job questioned 'Canst thou bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades or loose the bands of Orion?'

"At the shrine of the stars our human race first learned to worship, and it is the inalienable right of each succeeding generation to kindle at the same source its beacon lights of faith and aspiration."

THE KEEPERLESS LIGHTHOUSE—There has in recent years been a greatly increased use of gas as an illuminant for minor lights, such as unattended lighted beacons and lighted buoys, says George R. Putnam, United States Commissioner of Lighthouses, writing in *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington, March). He proceeds:

"This is due to the facility with which gas may be stored or generated, the light burning for considerable intervals without attention. There are also a few coal- or oil-gas harbor-lights, supplied from local sources. There are in use a large number of acetylene gas-lighted beacons, supplied by tanks of gas of sufficient capacity to maintain a quick-flashing light for five months without attention. In other acetylene lights the gas is generated from carbide at the station or in the buoy. Oil gas under compression is also extensively used for lighted buoys, having been first employed for this purpose in 1878. Some of the acetylene beacons are provided with a sun-valve, automatically cutting off the gas supply during the time the sun shines."



ANOTHER OPERA IN ENGLISH

THE CAUSE of grand opera in English is advanced one peg by the Metropolitan's production of Walter Damrosch's "Cyrano," but how high the peg is to be put in the wall seems a dubious question for the critics. There is every evidence to be generous to the composer, and he is said further not to have been hampered by his librettist; for



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WALTER DAMROSCH.

Who confesses to have sought in "Cyrano" to lay the foundation-stone for a new type of opera in English.

Mr. Henderson, music critic of the *Sun*, and writer of good English prose, has the equipment and the insight to determine the kind of words necessary to be fitted to music. This, with Mr. Damrosch's long experience and achievement as a musician, was expected to combine in producing a notable work. The *Tribune's* critic, Mr. Krehbiel, protesting that he refuses to be biased by friendship or colleague-ship, declares that the outcome "offers nothing which points even remotely to a solution of the problem of English or American opera, or the peculiar value of the vernacular as an element in the lyric drama, but it will encourage native composers to work, and through their strivings

there may yet be found a style of operatic writing adapted to the genius of our language and appealing to the taste of the American people." This will of course be a blow to the composer, who said in his curtain-speech: "As my father was the first to introduce German opera into this country, I hope that I, as his son, with this work may have helped to lay the foundation-stone for a new type of opera which will prove to be as popular at the Metropolitan." Mr. Otto Kahn, one of the powers at the opera-house, was more buoyant in his faith, saying (also before the curtain) that "Cyrano" will "encourage the productions of American composers, as it has proved that opera in English is possible." Before giving an account of the new piece it may be well to quote the grounds of Mr. Krehbiel's pessimism, as his writing reveals it:

"In trying to record our appreciation or place an estimate (however it may turn out) on the new opera, on so short an acquaintance, it may be well to give as little consideration as the matter allows to the question of the language in which it was performed. The question is indeed a very complicated one, and affects so many elements that a single performance of any opera could not, even under the most favorable of circumstances, bring them all into the field of discussion. It involves, for one thing, a command of the art of singing pure and simple (of the art of vocalization), but also a knowledge and command of that department of the art which the informed call diction, and which, in its relation to the lyric drama, at least, has not been made the subject of as much study as it demands by English-speaking peoples. Besides this, it calls for skill and knowledge which are of kin to that which ought to be possessed

by the mere interpreter, tho of necessity of a higher order in the writer of the words, who must therefore not only be practically a poet, but theoretically, at least, also a singer. (That he must be familiar with the technical side of dramatic construction is a matter of course.) From the composer it exacts all of these things, plus the capacity to give them musical expression in the spirit of the people for whom he writes and whose language he employs.

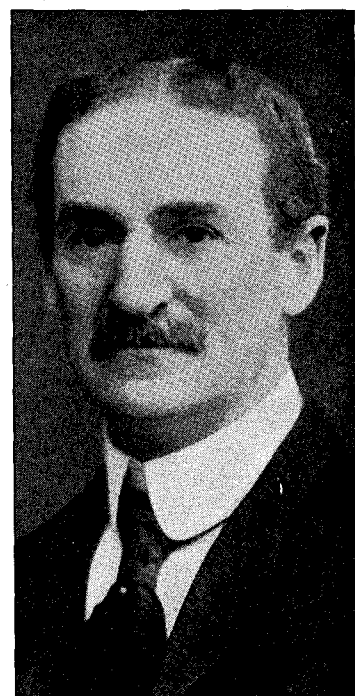
"Our operatic singers have not been trained in English song in the sense that the students of the French have been trained ever since the establishment of their national school of music or the Germans since Wagner gave them a distinctly national art. . . .

"It is likely that one word out of fifty sung last night went through the ears of the listeners and penetrated their understanding. Had the opera been sung in French, Italian, or German the same number of words would have been comprehended by the audience and the same large demand been made upon the fancy aided by the libretto.

"Shall we attempt to apportion the blame? That were too large a task, little edifying and less entertaining. Mme. Alda's verbal utterances were more frequently and consistently distinct than those of any one of her fellows; in fact, when she failed to make herself understood the fault did not seem to lie with her, but with the music. It would have been the same had her words been the clearest and most limpid ever set on paper by Metastasio, the prince of classical Italian operatic poets. It did not lie with Mr. Henderson, in whose lyrical paraphrase of M. Rostand's play it is a pleasure to recognize an admirable measure of that combination of qualities which are essential to the efficiency of a lyric drama in any language."

As the story of "Cyrano" is so well known through its dramatic form it is unnecessary to rehearse it here. Mr. Aldrich, in the *Times*, pays a glowing tribute to his confrère of the *Sun* for the work done on the libretto:

"Mr. Henderson's task was to reduce the luxuriant flowering of Rostand's imagination to the barer stem of an operatic libretto. This he has done with ability, with a full appreciation of what the necessities of the case demanded, with ample technical knowledge of what can and can not be utilized in an operatic setting. He has shown in his libretto not only an unmistakable *flair* for the operatic stage, but also accomplished literary skill. For it is an admirable production in both structure and versification. Its movement is rapid and consistent; it carries on the spirit of the play, and develops its essential motives, bereft tho it must be of much that contributes to the charm of the original drama. It is couched in good and picturesque English; its versification is fluent and apt. It has passages that approach true poetic beauty, and it is free from the ineptitudes and common-places that disfigure many operatic librettos, accepted ever since the beginning of opera with resignation by the intelligent as an unavoidable evil. The text offers none of the crass absurdities



WILLIAM J. HENDERSON.

Who shows in his libretto, declares a critic, "not only an unmistakable *flair* for the operatic stage, but also accomplished literary skill."

that strike the English-speaking listener as incongruous and injurious when set to music and that bring him suddenly and sharply down to earth when he can least expect and tolerate it. This text, furthermore, is not only excellent as a piece of English; it is eminently practicable in being singable and adapted in almost every respect to the exigencies of singers—a merit that not every text for music, tho good from a literary point of view, possesses in so full a measure as Mr. Henderson's."

Mr. Damrosch had no intention of writing a "music drama," and so pleads for consideration on the score of having produced an "opera." Mr. Aldrich particularizes:

"An opera, that is, in the modern sense, necessarily—for an opera in the old-fashioned acceptance of the word is no longer possible. And Mr. Damrosch is not alone in writing 'opera' in these days. He has not gone 'back' of Wagner, as he has suggested, but has written in a well recognizable post-Wagnerian style. The characters sing largely in a more or less melodious arioso, that frequently broadens out into definitely shaped airs. There are numerous ensembles, trios, quartets, choruses. The orchestra has, of course, an important part, almost continuously melodious, but by no means monopolizing the melodic interest. He has given much of this interest to his singers. There are a number of 'leading motives' or representative themes on which considerable portions of the musical fabric are based. They are generally attached to the characters of the drama and are easily recognizable. Most outstanding of all is the one denoting *Cyrano's* nose, a scale passage in 'whole tone' intervals; and as this is the only one in the opera in which this latter-day formula appears, it is as plain as the prominent organ on *Cyrano's* face. Themes allotted to different phases of *Roxane's* character have charm and appropriateness.

"Mr. Damrosch's use of these motives is ingenious, but by no means recondite. The treatment is free, and the orchestral part is far from being a mosaic of such themes. There are few elaborate combinations of them into the modern sort of polyphonic fabric upon which many composers wreak their ingenuity. Mr. Damrosch has shown the judgment and skill in writing for the instrument that was to be expected from one who has spent his life in conducting orchestral performances. He knows the orchestra and its components, knows its effects and how to obtain them. . . .

"The music of '*Cyrano*' is undoubtedly composed with skill, with verve, and in many parts with spontaneity. It can not be called music of inspiration, of originality, or, in the highest sense, of power. Undoubtedly there is often a feeling of reminiscence; and yet the reminiscence-hunter would often, tho not always, have difficulty in putting his finger on the precise origin of this or that passage. There are transitory reminders that Mr. Damrosch has a large familiarity with the whole body of modern music. There is, especially in the earlier and livelier scenes, a frequent suggestion of '*Die Meistersinger*' in the music; and there are from time to time suggestions of other Wagnerian works, of the later Verdi, and even lesser men, but more generally in spirit than in actual forms. There are, it may also be said, certain traits of harmony and modulation so frequently repeated that they become mannerisms and verge on monotony; and this is especially true of the gayer portions of the music in the first two acts."



THE PASTRY-COOK'S SHOP IN "CYRANO."

Where the redoubtable Gascon first hears *Christian* taunt him about his ugly nose, and to the amazement of all his "cadets" takes the jest good-naturedly.

Mr. Fink, in the *Evening Post*, finds "the best thing by far about Mr. Damrosch's music is the orchestral coloring." More:

"During his career of more than a quarter of a century as a concert conductor he has learned all the secrets of the palettes of many painters, and the knack of conjuring moods. His themes, also, are often reminiscent, yet in a peculiar and somewhat tantalizing way. While Pafner and some other Wagnerian personages were but thinly disguised, in other cases a bar, or half a bar, would arouse expectations of a certain 'familiar quotation,' which, however, were not made after all. Yet there is hardly any individuality in the music; it is for the most part the outcome of determination, routine, mechanical skill in the manipulation of the tools of the trade; in a word, it is 'Kapellmeistermusik'—the kind of music that used to be written by German conductors who were obliged by their contract to furnish a new score at stated intervals, whether they had anything new to say or not."

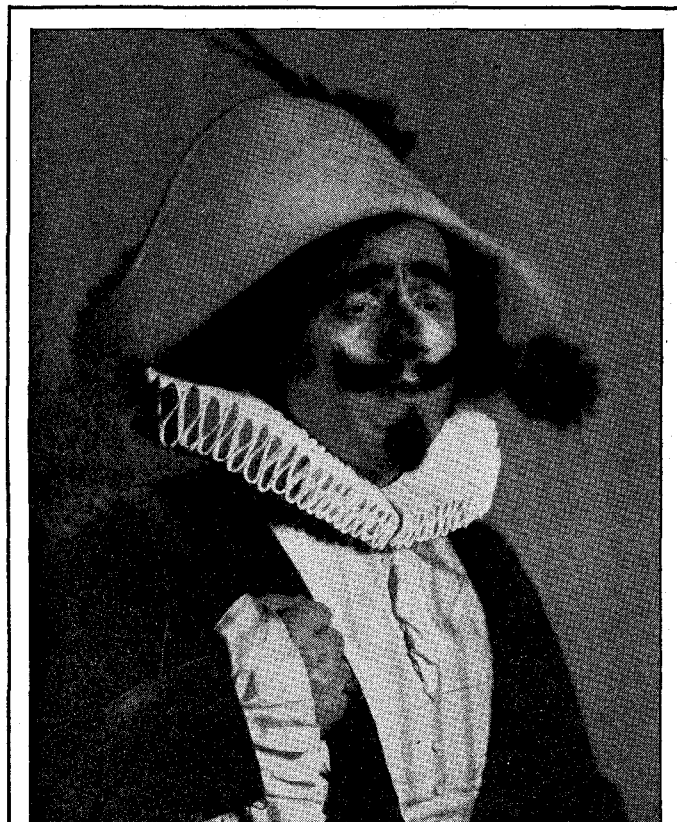
THE EARLIEST ENGLISH "JOHNNIE"

IT IS ONLY OCCASIONALLY that an Englishman among us earns the title of "Johnnie," but its use, we are seriously informed, has a very ancient origin and was more common in its earlier application, persisting in the present form of the word—"Yankee." Our informant is a correspondent of the *London Academy*, Mr. Hy. Harrison, who thinks it "strange that American lexicographers, who have done much good philological work, should have failed with the advantage of locality to trace the origin of a word which enters so intimately into the life of their nation as 'Yankee' does." From the hint given by "each of the three great dictionaries of the United States" the writer feels enabled, "with investigation in other directions," to fix beyond a reasonable doubt the etymology of this apparently elusive name. First, he gives us an account of the help furnished him by our lexicographers:

"For example, the *Century Dictionary* prints the statement that 'the word is said to have been adopted by the Dutch on the Hudson, who applied it to the people of New England—it is said, in contempt. . . . Webster, after mentioning the usual shadowy theory of an Indian pronunciation of 'English'

or 'Anglais,' says: 'According to Thierry, a corruption [*sic*] of *Jankin*, a dim. of *John*, and a nickname given to the English colonists of Connecticut by the Dutch settlers of New York.' The suggestive piece of information given in the Funk and Wagnall's Dictionary is not under 'Yankee,' but 'Yankee-Doodle,' where we find a statement reproduced that the latter term 'was taken from an old Dutch harvest-song.'

The refrain of this song is quoted by the Standard Dictionary from Duyekink's "Cyclopedia of American Litera-



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PASQUALE AMATO,

Whose "poses, gestures, facial play, and bodily carriage were admirably coordinated in their vivid expression," in "Cyrano." He had to bear comparison with memories of Mansfield and Coquelin.

ture," and also the novel by Mary Mapes Dodge, "Hans Brinker," and runs:

Yanker didee doodle down
Didee dudel lawnter;
Yankee viver, voover vown,
Botermelk und Tawnter.

The writer's comment enlarges upon this suggestion:

"In the nonsensical jingles of the refrain of this lilt one or two modern Dutch words are clearly discernible, such as *botermelk* and *Yanker*—Dut. *janker*, a howler, yelper; while 'Doodle' may be formed on Dut. *doode*, a dead person, or *dood*, death; or perhaps more likely is the Frisian *doedel*, a dull, heavy wight; and 'Yankee' begins the third line. Add to all this the fact that a 'yanky' was seemingly some kind of Dutch vessel ('yawing like a Dutch yanky.'—Smollett, noted in Thornton's American Glossary), and that Dampier in the early pages of his 'Voyage Round the Globe,' makes frequent mention, under the years 1681-2, of a Captain Yanky, 'himself a Dutchman,' we have pretty conclusive evidence that the word 'Yankee' (formerly 'Yankey' and 'Yanky') is not to be separated from the Dutch language. This being so, we next have to find out what 'Yank(e)y' or 'Yankee' was in Dutch. Now it must at once be said that Thierry (wherever he made the suggestion quoted above from Webster) deserves credit for getting very near the true origin of 'Yankee,' nearer, in fact, than the surmise of a derivation from the Dutch *Jan Kees*, i.e., John Cornelius, which was accepted by the late Professor Skeat in the last edition of his Dictionary. In short, 'Yank(e)y,' or the later 'Yankee,' represents the old Dutch (especially Frisian) and Flemish personal name, *Janke* or *Jancke*—Johnnie, -*ke* being a well-au-

thenticated diminutive suffix, which, for some reason, has received very little attention in this country and America; altho we apparently have it in 'monkey' and 'donkey': like the better known but distinct -*kin*, it was originally a double diminutive.

"*Janke* is not much used now in Holland, except, perhaps, Friesland, as a Christian name, as it has been replaced by the modern weakened form, *Jantje*; but it survives as a surname, often in slightly altered form, *Jancke*, *Janicke*, *Jaenicke*, and *Jahnke*. Outzen, in his Glossary of North Frisian (1837), mentions (pp. 155, 436) several personal names with the diminutive suffix -*ke*, including *Janke* and *Paulke*, as also does Winkler in his elaborate Name-list, embodied in Dykstra's Frisian Word-book (1900-11). Koolman, in his East Frisian Dictionary (1877-84, p. 195), says that the dim -*ke* is the most frequently used in that dialect; and Richthofen, author of an Old Frisian lexicon, notes that it occurs in the old West-Lauwers laws. Curiously, the chief Dutch lexicographers proper, e.g., Oudemans, in his Middle and Old Netherlandish Dictionary (1869-80), and Franek, in his Etymological Dictionary (1884-92), give it no prominence. It is, however, mentioned, with examples of personal names containing it, in Heiderseheid's Flemish Grammar, published in French in 1842; and the suffix is even found occasionally in modern High German, borrowed from Low German, as in the case of *nelke*, a carnation; but High German has replaced the Low German *Reineke Fuchs* by *Reinhard Fuchs*, Reynard the Fox.

"What evidently happened in America, then, was that the early Dutch colonists were in the habit of more or less contemptuously calling an English settler a *Janke* (pronounced nearly *Yanky*), that is, a 'Johnnie'; and the name has ever since stuck to the residents of New England. We know that 'Johnnie' is used to this day as a derogatory epithet, just as the French *Jean* is."

PHILOSOPHIZING RAG-TIME

AMERICA ACCEPTS her rag-time, and dances and sings it, but it is questionable if she has ever attempted to philosophize it. Now it has gone abroad and taken hold on other nations, particularly England, we shall no doubt see it probed to its foundation principles and fitted into the rational scheme of life. The London *Times* thinks it not beneath its dignity to devote a two-column article toward some solution of its qualities, and it finds rag-time "absolutely characteristic of its inventors." From nowhere but the United States could such music have sprung, declares The Thunderer. "It is the music of the hustler, of the feverishly active speculator; of the 'sky-scraper' and the 'grain-elevator.'" The *Times* finds it impossible to doubt its vigor—"vigor which is perhaps empty sometimes and meaningless, but, in the hands of competent interpreters, brimming over with life." For those who have ears to hear—and this of course means The *Times*—here are "the seeds from which a national art may spring," and it goes on to philosophize:

"Much dross will have to be cleared away in the process, much vulgarity and senselessness will have to give place to a saner, a finer ideal. The stream must be directed in the right channel. The American people are too apt to look on their restless activity as an end rather than a means—so that the results of their efforts are often quite out of proportion to those efforts themselves—but surely, if a great end were once in view, the feverish zeal of the nation would carry out that end with a vigor unsurpassed. Will it be so with American music? We look to the future for the American composer, not, indeed, to the Parkers and MacDowells of the present, who are taking over a foreign art ready-made and are imitating it with more or less success and with a complete absence of vital force, but to some one as yet unknown, perhaps unborn, who will sing the songs of his own nation, his own time, and his own character.

"What, then, is 'rag-time'? Mr. Louis Hirsch (a well-known composer of such music) has recently declared that 'the essence of "rag-time" is the mixture of two rhythms.' Mr. Frank Kidson in 'Grove's Dictionary of Music,' defines 'rag-time' as 'broken rhythm'; and it may be added that in American slang to 'rag' a melody is to syncopate a normally regular tune.

"Rag-time," then, may be said to be a strongly syncopated melody superimposed on a strictly regular accompaniment,

and it is the combination of these two rhythms that gives 'rag-time' its character."

Syncopations of course present no new musical formulas. They are found in most folk-songs. The question, thinks *The Times*, is "not whether they are new, but whether they are vital." Beethoven in his *Leonora Overture* and Berlioz in his *Hungarian March* discovered long ago the driving force which lies behind such syncopations. But the "rag-time" has one peculiarity all its own:

"The words as well as the music are, so to speak, syncopated. Take, for example, the opening lines of 'Waiting for the *Robert E. Lee*' (a truly American title)! This, tho for convenience it is written out as a rhythm of 8, is really a rhythm of 3 followed by a rhythm of 5, breaking without warning occasionally into the normal rhythm of 8. Such rhythmical subtleties can only be paralleled in the motets of the early contrapuntists. Nor is this syncopation a mere academic accomplishment; it connotes a special frame of mind, an eagerness, a desire to be beforehand which is eminently characteristic of the nationality of its performers. With a good 'rag-time' singer the hearer is not conscious of mechanical crossing of rhythms; the total effect is that of a perfectly free declamation which by some miracle coincides exactly with the absolutely strict time of the accompaniment.

"Free rhythm is, of course, no new thing in music—the tyranny of the bar in music dates back no further than the 17th century—but cross rhythm depends for its effect on the contrast between it and the normal accent represented by the bar. Thus in the Schumann Pianoforte Concerto the apparent cross rhythm is (after the first few bars) for the eye only and not for the ear, which does not for long retain the memory of the normal accent. 'Rag-time' depends for its effect not on the free rhythm

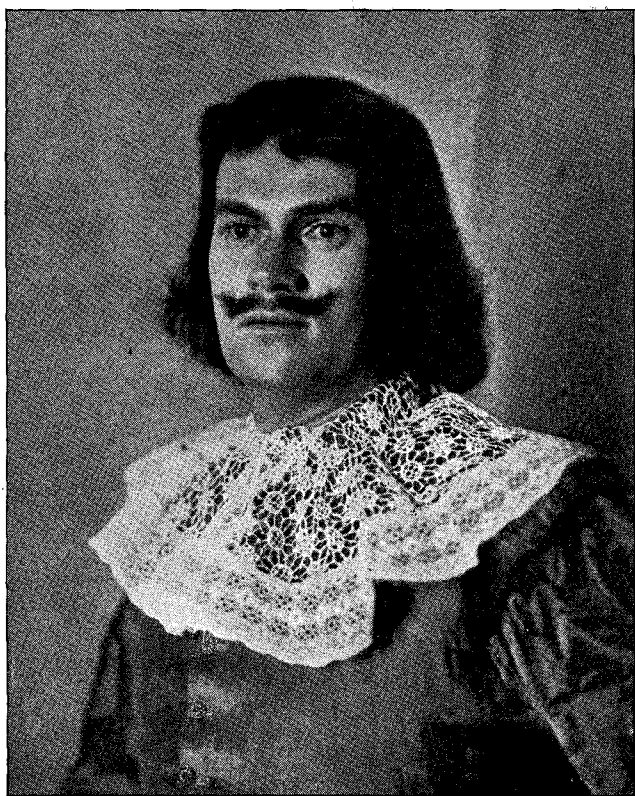
the choruses—two short lines followed by two long lines, the short lines having the masculine ending and the long lines the feminine—as in the chorus of 'Oh, you beautiful doll'; or the lengthening of the fourth strain of the chorus, so as to lead unexpectedly to a fifth line, as in 'Going back to Dixie.' These



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MADAME FRANCES ALDA,

Who enacted *Roxane* "with grace and fervor," says *Musical America*, "and in the final scene with real pathos."



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RICCARDO MARTIN,

An American who sang the lover *Christian*, in "Cyrano," where the part gave "little chance for the display of the tenor's splendid voice, a voice second only to Caruso's in its beauty."

of the melody, but on the contrast between that free rhythm and the absolutely strict bar accents of the accompaniment.

"There are other characteristics of 'rag-time' music which, tho not peculiar to it, almost always accompany the 'rag-time' element. Such, for example, is the almost invariable meter of

and other points give a peculiar lilt to these melodies which help to make their character."

The words of rag-time songs, we are assured, must not be contemptuously dismissed as meaningless rubbish:

"They may not be anything as literature—indeed, they often can not be said to be either sense or grammar—but for all that they are an interesting study in the fitting of a verbal to a musical pattern. No one in his senses tries to hear the words of a 'rag-time' song with a view to understanding their meaning; but any one can hear enough of them to see how the meters and rime-schemes emphasize and increase the rhythm of the music.

"There are sincere and sensitive musicians who hold that 'rag-time' is decadent and deplore its popularity as an evil sign of the times. They see in it all the worst characteristics of the modern American (many of them, perhaps, caught from the despised negro race). 'Rag-time' in fact leaves, they feel, an unpleasant taste in the mouths of healthy-minded people. Perhaps their objections are partly accounted for by the fact that many of the best and most popular 'rag-time' tunes are associated in their minds with certain repulsive ball-room dances or such abominations as the 'Gaby Glide.' But this connection is purely accidental. There is, surely, nothing unhealthy or lascivious in the music itself—indeed, its very vigor and rhythm must have a stimulating effect on the popular musical mind. The sloppy rhythmless amateur, the inefficient soprano who can not leave her high notes, will be hard put to it to make anything of 'rag-time'—they must set their house in order before it will have anything to say to them. To perform these songs properly, both singer and pianist must have a strong feeling for rhythm and an absolutely accurate sense of time. The American public have learned to appreciate rhythm at the feet of that really remarkable composer Sousa; he it is who has prepared the way for this peculiar specialization in rhythm which seems to fit in so absolutely with the American character."



BILLY SUNDAY'S GREATEST CAMPAIGN

"ALL HEAVEN is shouting and the devil is glum!" So, we are told, Billy Sunday summed up the results of his recent seven weeks' revival in Columbus, Ohio. And the Columbus papers believe that this was not only Mr. Sunday's most successful campaign, but the greatest evangelistic demonstration of modern times. Columbus, says *The Ohio State Journal* of that city, now holds "every record in modern evangelism, including largest numbers of converts, largest sum raised for the evangelist, largest last day, and largest number of people interested." To come down to figures, we are informed that the conversions during the meetings which closed last month totaled 18,149, and that the sum of \$18,590.98 was raised for expenses, and over \$21,000 for the evangelist. As *The State Journal* described the campaign, the morning after it closed:

"For more than seven weeks hundreds of business men had neglected their private affairs, for an equal period social engagements were disregarded or side-tracked; for that length of time sixty churches had closed their doors, their pastors had devoted the bulk of their time to advancing the work of the campaign, and during all those days, Rev. Billy Sunday—the baseball evangelist—had talked and prayed, sweated and pranced about the platform, besought and entreated with sinners, flayed with scalding invective every sort of wickedness, and endeared himself personally to multitudes who either had been openly or covertly antagonistic.

"Under the spell of his oratory and the persuasive influences of his coworkers, all manner of men were made to take a new view of life. City and county officials, saloon-keepers and professors, society women and shop girls, school children and avowed agnostics, stood up and said, 'I publicly accept Jesus Christ as my personal Savior.'

"There were held 95 tabernacle meetings, at all but two of which Rev. Mr. Sunday spoke. At these meetings there were present between 750,000 and 1,000,000 persons. The total number of cards signed was 18,149, greater than any number ever secured anywhere in this country in a like period of time by Mr. Sunday, or, it is said, by any other evangelist."

In an editorial this local paper says:

"As a result of his mission here, we should say there is a stronger moral sense in this community than there ever was before; and now the pressing question is, how to preserve it, how to make it vital in civic, religious, and business life. He has made of religion a thoroughly practical matter, and has made the people feel it to be that way; and now it becomes the duty of every one who loves his neighbor and his city to put into practise in his own life the high lessons of duty, and honor, and faith, which Rev. Mr. Sunday has been preaching to us for the past seven weeks."

A Columbus minister, writing in *Zion's Herald* (Boston),

explains the marvel by saying that "the masses believe in Mr. Sunday and turn to God." And a layman, a prominent lawyer in the Ohio capital, describes Mr. Sunday as follows in the daily paper already quoted:

"He is a bundle of nerves, with every fiber tense. He is earnest, sincere, and bears a message. These are the real secrets of his power. Whether studied or natural, he is a skilful

rhetorician. He plays upon every rhetorical key. His language is rich in imagery and figures of speech. In fact, he speaks in similes and metaphors. His wit cuts like a knife, and his humor heals the wound. His short epigrammatic sentences are word-pictures, seared on the memory. His illustrations, usually homely, carry conviction.

"What he doesn't speak, he acts; thus the eye aids the ear. He is every inch an actor, and his vivid personifications, in speech and prayer, drive truths as straight to the mark as a thought of God. His directness, almost brutal at times, in exposing shams and baubles, attracts and rivets attention, because the audience knows his words to be true. He boldly speaks the truth. He thunders from the pulpit what other ministers dare only to think.

"Carping critics may denounce him, and continue to preach to empty benches, but Billy Sunday has a grip on the average human heart, and his influence will be long felt. He will preach more morals in seven weeks than our schools will teach in seven years, and the lessons will be better remembered. In my opinion, following him, there will be in this community higher purposes in life, more reverence,

more devotion, more obedience to law, more tolerance, more food and clothing, and less of cigarettes, vice, intoxication, graft, and crime. If so, long live Mr. Sunday!"

A feature of the Sunday meetings that appealed to *The New Republic*, an anti-saloon league paper published at Westerville, Ohio, was, to quote one of its Columbus dispatches, the fact that "Old King Booze received a solar-plexus punch." "At least one saloonist hit the trail," we are told, and "several bartenders gave up their occupation." Further:

"The most patent injury done the liquor business, outside of the conversion of hundreds of its patrons, was the diminution of the saloon business in this city. Saloons were sadly neglected. Every afternoon and evening during the meeting the places down-town most frequented, usually, were all but deserted. One day, in one of the most popular cafés of this city, a place usually filled up at the noon hour, a man counted just five men there—two of them being in charge of the place. One man was drinking at the bar. Two others were standing away from the bar and were discussing Billy Sunday!"

Of course, there were those who objected to the evangelist's manners, methods, and theology. But this anti-liquor paper pays its respects to them in these words:



BILLY SUNDAY.

"A bundle of nerves, with every fiber tense."

"The knockers are knocking. He didn't do it in the right way; he used violent language; he got too much money; some of the 18,000 will backslide anyhow, and so on, *ad nauseam*....."

"Billy says that these 'knockers' are so low down that they will need a flying-machine to get up to hell."

"At any rate, the 'knocker' who knocks because some good work is not conducted exactly according to his ideas is of not much account on earth or anywhere else."

Even those who have not heard Sunday know his manner and the characteristic combination of vivid slang and hard-hitting Scriptural expressions which he uses in his discourses. The *Ohio State Journal's* reporter tells how the evangelist described the fight between David and Goliath, mimicking both actors in the encounter:

"He called Goliath an 'old stiff,' who went 'strutting up and down,' 'blowing about his height and his bravery.' David 'called his bluff' and 'soaked the giant in the coco between the lamps.' He then 'took his sword, chopped off his block, and the gang skiddooed.'"

Yet it must be admitted that the greater part of Mr. Sunday's most effective sermons consist of sober, earnest, old-fashioned, direct, personal appeal to sinners. On his last day in Columbus, he defended his methods in these words:

"You must be willing to do things in a different way to move the unconverted toward salvation, to sacrifice your own personal prejudices for the sake of the folks on the outside. . . . If I were a pastor of a church I'd have a brass band in front of the church every Sunday night to let the devil know there's something doing down there."

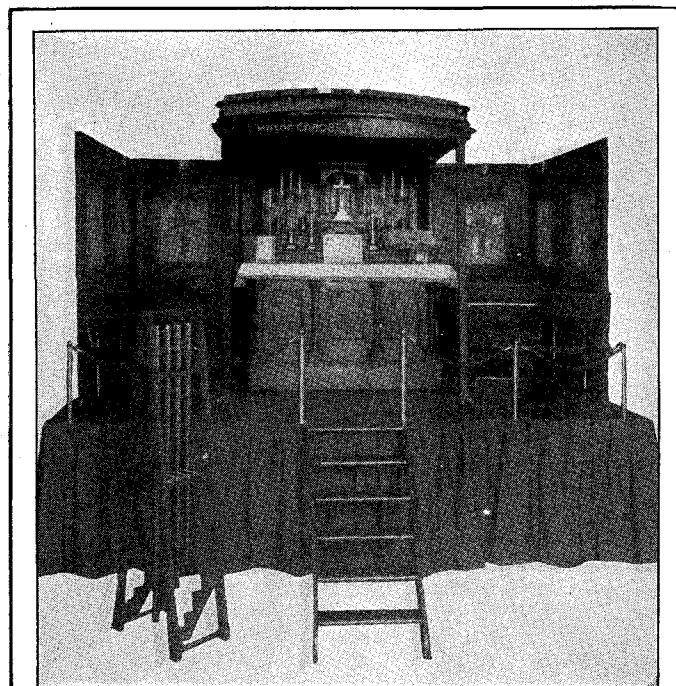
"There's a verse in Scriptures on 'Feed my lambs;' but in

of perdition whether any gang in this town likes it or not. . . . I know what some dirty whelps will say if some of these converts slip and fall. They're just as good as the old converts, de-



A SELF-PROPELLED CHURCH.

Given to the Catholic Extension Society by the Catholic Women's Auxiliary.



THE MOTOR CHAPEL INTERIOR.

Where the traveling missionary "will be able to conduct church services precisely as in the largest cathedral."

some instances it ought to read, 'Feed my giraffes,' because some folks put the fodder so high that nobody can reach it.

"I never aspired to be a heady, throaty, intellectual preacher. I am satisfied to put the Gospel in such a way that the foundryman at the fires and the toiler in the ditch will understand it and be led to repentance. I don't care three whoops this side

pending on the environment you make for them. When I leave Columbus I refuse to be held responsible for what happens. I've done my duty. Now it's up to you preachers."

A "MOTOR" CHURCH

GOSPEL WAGONS and gospel railway-cars that carry their religious message from place to place, even boats that tie up at landings for religious service, have been seen and described. But, so far as we know, no "motor chapel" has been put into use before the one now operated by the Catholic Extension Society. It is the gift of a member of the Western branch of the Catholic Women's Auxiliary, and is described by *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee) as "the most completely equipped automobile 'Church on Wheels' in the world." This paper goes into these further details:

"The equipment of the motor chapel is complete in every respect, including all the paraphernalia and essentials prescribed by the rubrics of the Catholic Church. The missionary priests who will travel in this car will be able to conduct church services precisely as in the largest cathedral in the big cities, and with as much solemnity and dignity."

"The initial missionary tour of the motor chapel will be made in southern Texas, starting from Brownsville, and thence proceeding westward. Two Oblate Fathers will accompany the car."

"Along the outer edge of the platform, which by means of the drop-device is increased from the regular width of the bed of the car to 13 feet in width, are fitted demountable brass standards with heavy silk cord guards."

"The floor of the entire platform is covered with a deep green brussels carpet; and the exposed space underneath the extensions of the platform is covered the entire length and breadth with a deep green draped curtain."

"In the ecclesiastical equipment are included a folding confessional and a folding organ, as well as a folding rack equipped with large Deagan tubular bells for outside use, and a small Deagan chime for use at the altar."

"When the altar is not in use, it is pushed to the extreme rear, and the space between the rear of the altar and the front of the car is used as living quarters."

"At night, as many as three cots can be erected in berth style. Two extra army folding-cots are included in the outfit. The

chairs are of the folding style and can be put away in one of the cabinet spaces.

"The gross weight of the entire car and equipment approximates six tons. The cost of the entire motor chapel and equipment can not be duplicated for less than \$8,500."

A CABINET VIEW OF BUSINESS HONESTY

IT IS SURELY an optimist that President Wilson has chosen to serve in the Cabinet as Secretary of Commerce. The man who may have occasion to know more intimately than any one else what the business honesty of the country really is, starts on his career of service with a vision of thirty years of moral progress in the sphere where success is supposed by some to be commensurate only with dishonesty. "The pessimist," he admits, "can find numerous examples in our business affairs to support his cynical philosophy, but it can not be doubted by any one who with sober judgment shall consider the whole range of political, business, and industrial life, that moral forces are sovereign therein and that they are advancing in power, to the great social gain and to the undoing of those who either ignore or resist them." In *The Churchman* (New York) he begins his survey of the present-day moral aspects of business life by a story which he thinks would rarely be duplicated at present, because "few men in business life would to-day venture the transaction . . . because the average individual conscience in the business world is more sensitive than it was." It runs:

"About thirty years ago a young man in a large business office kept for his employer two bank accounts. One was a personal account, the other was that of a large organization of which the employer was treasurer. The latter account was of such a nature that at certain seasons of the year it held considerable sums for which there was no immediate use. It happened on one of these occasions that the private account was low. The employer ordered a check drawn upon the balance he held as treasurer to his individual order for several thousand dollars. This he signed as treasurer, endorsed it with his individual name, and had it deposited to his private account. No record was made of it upon the organization's books; it was simply transferred without security and without accounting. Months went by and the employer's private account was replenished from other sources. Then, at his convenience, he drew his personal check and restored to the organization's account that which he had taken from it, and the incident was closed.

"This is one of those cases where it is interesting to think what would have been the result had some sudden disaster overtaken the employer before the refund was made or if the organization had happened meanwhile to call upon its treasurer for an accounting.

"The man who did this was a merchant of high standing who would have felt grossly insulted had any one questioned his integrity. Yet had one of his clerks treated the employer's money in like manner in proportion to his more modest income the employer would have dealt severely with the employee, and business opinion would have sustained him in so doing. It is, of course, true that the general conscience would have condemned this merchant's behavior at the time this incident took place, but the moral standards of business did not then forbid methods which the public conscience holds to-day to be wrong and which are now, indeed, unlawful."

Mr. Redfield proceeds with an interpretation of social facts of recent history that may invite some skepticism, but at least makes for hopefulness in the future welfare of the country. Thus:

"If one were to judge solely by accounts in the daily press it would appear as if the land was filled with a spirit of unrest. The series of outrages which led to the dynamite trials in Indianapolis, the disturbances in Lawrence from which arose the legal proceedings recently closed at Salem, the strikes in Pittsburgh and in West Virginia, the difficulties in Little Falls, the activities in both East and West of the Industrial Workers of the World, the increase in the Socialist vote at the last election—in these and similar occurrences are found apparent signs of social restlessness. By many people such events are regarded with a vague fear lest they be precursors of something worse.

Yet if we look beneath the surface it will be found that these, however violent and distorted they may be, are but outward and visible signs of an inward moral growth. They are the exaggerated and, in their extremes, the wicked results of efforts to do away with what are believed to be social or industrial wrongs, and statesmanship should deal with them as such.

"We shall wholly misunderstand the drift of legislation and of politics in the last quarter century unless we see in it the development into partial fact of moral ideals. It is common knowledge to-day that the political leader who does not tell the truth is lost, and hence it is well known how careful politicians are about saying definitely what they will or will not do. The development of the civil-service idea has arisen from the public belief that the spoils system is wrong as well as inefficient. The sentiment embodied in the Sherman Antitrust Law is one which holds the pernicious sides of trust activities to be morally wrong. The revolt against the tariff has not been for merely fiscal reasons, but also because the masses of our people have felt there was a large element of wrong-doing in it. The cry against special privilege is the protest against the wrongs to the public involved in such privilege. The criticism against unfit appointments springs from the sense that right has been offended by the improper choice. The so-called Progressive party claims to be in chief part a protest against alleged public and social wrongs. Through our whole industrial fabric the feeling begins to run that there have been wrongs done to the human factor in industry and that these must be righted. Our affairs of state are moving to-day under the impulse of an aroused popular conscience which is becoming more and more clear in its vision and increasingly strenuous in its demands. This has found clear expression in the results of certain recent criminal trials in New York."

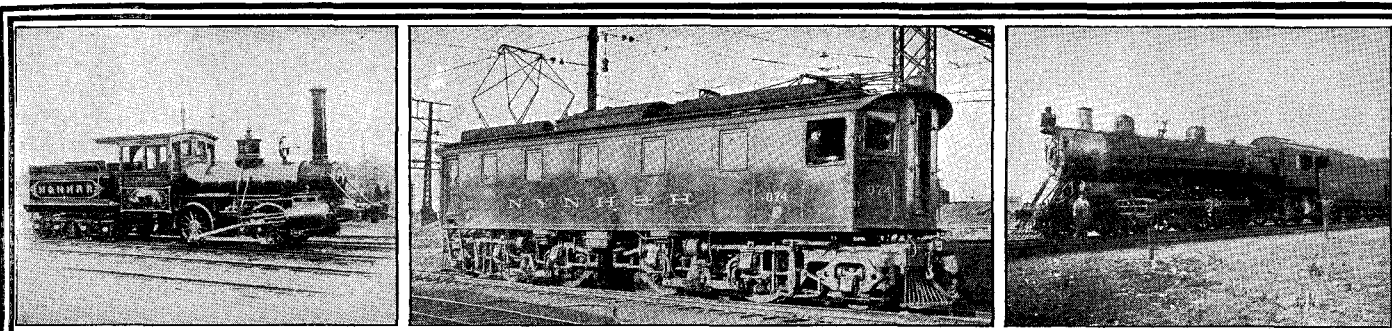
It is only "normal to human nature," he observes, "that these awakened mighty moral forces should at times go to extremes." For—

"It is to be expected that small men for selfish reasons should take advantage of these powerful currents that are moving in our social sea. Some men are ever ready to ride the car of progress when they once feel sure which way it is moving. The central fact of the time is not that there are here and there extremists whose behavior casts shadows on virtue, but that the forces which are acting most mightily are those that make for righteousness, and that against them the powers of wrong are weak and fainting.

"There is a new idea of service in the air. Our public-service commissions are the expression of it in political action. We have come unconsciously to use a new phrase which means this new ideal when we speak of public-service corporations. All through our municipal life runs now the keen sense that these corporations must be real public servants and that the day when they served chiefly to fill the private purses of their promoters has passed, not to return. When one of these corporations announces as its motto 'The Public be Pleased,' we think that it is doing right, and when another corporation permits its service to run down, or fails to render what the public considers sufficient service, we feel it does wrong. The question of the profits or losses in either of these cases is not the first thing of which the public think,—it is the moral side, that chiefly concerns them, and they settle for themselves in very ready fashion the question whether the corporation is doing the right thing or the wrong thing. People may not state it in those words, but that is the fundamental fact.

"But the awakening conscience in the business world to-day goes farther and deals sternly not only with wrongs that have been committed, but with those persons whose methods are such as to tend to wrong. Public opinion condemns those who pay such limited wages to working girls as to keep them on the narrow edge of despair. Public opinion will have naught of child labor, and thirsts to get at it, that it may destroy it. Public opinion looks with threatening eye upon manufacturers who, for their own profit, would annul the fifty-four-hour week for working women. We may call this an aroused social consciousness or a clearer sense of economic values, if we will. Again the fundamental fact is that no matter what name we use, it is an aroused moral sense powerfully active in the community. . . .

"One may not dogmatize too strongly, for there is ample room for legitimate difference of opinion as to where the moral line must be drawn in many matters of detail, but as the field is looked at with a broad horizon there is no question that the advance in moral business ideals has been great and that it continues to-day with accelerating power."



The Late Sixties

1913 Electric

1913 Steam

Three stages of motive power development on the New Haven. The two types of today, electric and steam, haul the famous five-hour limited trains.

Opening Up New England

THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD'S OWN STORY

Being a Straightforward Relation of the Activities and the Aims whereby the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has built up its vast New England System.

FOREWORD BY PRESIDENT MELLEN

THE writer of the following article has asked me to edit the same,—to express my approval of the policy he has assigned to its management, and to endorse the predicted results.

In its relation to the other transportation systems of the country, that of New England should be considered as a great terminal yard in which should be handled the business of all connecting systems of transportation on substantially the same terms and conditions, without discrimination, fear, or favor, the same as would be the case were all the New England roads under ownership by the Federal Government.

The competition of the New England Lines is incidental and not material; were they all erased from the map, should they disappear from the face of the earth and a free hand be given to build for the New England States a system of transportation best calculated for the well-being of her people and the largest development of her material resources, and were that task committed to either a corporation or to be performed by the nation, it would result in a substantial duplication of what we now have. No one then would rise to claim there was a suppression of competition, and no more should anyone now.

Many of the existing lines were poorly located, and the poverty of those originally constructing them compelled a character of construction ill-fitted to handle the business of the present time. But in the main they were what the territory needed at the time of their construction, and were as good as the business at hand warranted calling into being. Now their business has largely outgrown their capacity for service, and they have arrived at a stage where radical rebuilding and enlargement have become vital, not only to themselves as an agency for service, but to the population whose welfare they were intended to promote and secure.

Complaints, during reconstruction, must of necessity be numerous. Exasperation at shortcomings,—the result of an attempt to do more than the facilities at hand warrant,—will be severe.

Yellow dogs will bark and snap at the wheels of progress as they have since the beginning of time.

Men will come and go, but the system of transportation has been built up to endure, and present agitation and apprehension will be looked upon hereafter as we now look back and smile at the prophecies of trouble and disaster when the Colonies of North America became the United States.

A creature can never become greater than its creator, and no corporation will ever dominate a community that has the power, resourcefulness, and determination to govern itself.

(Signed) C. S. MELLEN.

By SYLVESTER BAXTER

Author of "Golden New England," "Helping New England Grow," etc.

THIS is to tell how a small local railroad became a mighty system; how a primitive line of 62 miles grew and grew until it became a vast network that to-day covers six of the fairest States in the American Union, feeding a mighty commerce and ensuring to these States a development which, if unhindered, guarantees their future and permanently retains for New England the rank she has held from the first.

The little railroad of 62 miles began to grow because it could not help growing; it grew because it led from somewhere and to somewhere. It led out of the greatest American city into one of the most industrious, most populous sections of the United States—out of New York into New England. It was the stem line, the only line, into New England. Such it has remained—the great main highway for transportation to and from the six States of the East and the rest of North America. It began as the New York & New Haven Railroad—it is the New York, New Haven & Hartford now—commonly known as "the New Haven."

How an acorn became an oak

From the hour of its birth the little railroad was predestined to expansion—the only method by which every great railroad of the world has succeeded in serving the populations within its domain. Railroad consolidation, so soon as railroads began to be understood, inevitably became the order of the day, the world over, just as the natural order of life is for youth to achieve manhood. So our youthful railroad began its achievement of manhood in 1873, when, in the first stage of development, the other Connecticut railroad, the Hartford & New Haven, was merged with it, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford came into being, this giving rise to its once popular Nutmeg title, "the Consolidated." It began with a length of 190.75 miles.

Consolidation went steadily on: the parent railroad had 203.47 miles of line in 1883, 865.24 miles in 1893, 2,066.34 miles in

1903, and 2,091.9 miles in 1913. It now operates or controls about 8,000 miles of line.

In 1893 the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reached Boston. At the same time it spread itself pretty generally over eastern and central Massachusetts; practically all Rhode Island, also. It then graduated from Connecticut and what was substantially a single-state class. It achieved the status of a great interstate system. It had, to be sure, always been an interstate road—a few miles outside Connecticut at the New York end, a few more in Massachusetts from the boundary to Springfield.

At first the New Haven grew like a living organism—almost involuntarily. But while governing policies became more and more constructive, even such a reaching out as the acquisition of the Old Colony Railroad in Massachusetts and Rhode Island was not prompted by any definite scheme of expansion merely for expansion's sake. The single aim was a line of its own into Boston. A tempting offer had been made for the Old Colony's leased property, the Boston & Providence Railroad Corporation. The response was: "All or nothing." So the entire Old Colony system came into the hands of the New Haven. Certain consequences of this step were quite unpremeditated, as will be seen.

New England's established policy

The New Haven's second stage of development was marked by something beyond a mere piecing together of existing properties. Expansion means more than consolidation; it demands creative guidance—a genius for direction; definite aims; far-reaching plans; steady advances, progressive achievement—all with a flexibility in method that shapes ways and means to ever-changing conditions. Such a policy entails a broad and diversified program.

The motives actually governing this expansion policy are fundamentally those of the six New England States. For more

than a generation, railroad consolidation on a comprehensive scale has been the order of the day in New England—a definite public policy. The Massachusetts Railroad Commission year after year persistently urged consolidation upon discordant corporations. Throughout New England the State laws encourage it. In Maine, the Boston & Maine Railroad has long been paramount; in New Hampshire, with one slight exception, it has long been practically the only railroad; in Rhode Island and Connecticut there is little else than the New Haven. In Massachusetts the New Haven, likewise the dominant transportation factor, is in complete accord with the New York Central subsidiary, the Boston & Albany. For many years railroad competition has been a negligible quantity in New England.

New England a transportation unit

Yet the elimination of competition has by no means been a controlling influence in shaping this policy. The fundamental aim is to assure the permanence of revenues essential to the welfare of the property and its progressive development. Only in this way can the public's constant demand for improvement be met. A railroad's interests are inseparable from those of the territory it serves. The railroad can not prosper unless the public prospers; the public can not prosper without good transportation. A railroad lives or dies according to the well-being of its public; the public thrives or languishes according to the well-being of its railroad.

So long as there are various railroad systems, so long must they seek to adjust their mutual relations to their respective interests. There must be agreements, arrangements, understandings, contracts, alliances. In entering upon these, each interest seeks to obtain from its connections all the profitable traffic that can be induced to come its way.

Every railroad is a business enterprise, just as every manufacturing industry is; it is administered for precisely the same motives. A railroad is endowed with its special privileges only because its service is vitally necessary to the public. *Public service of some sort is, indeed, the only valid excuse for any industry's being.*

One vast terminal

New England is industrially so compact that, as a transportation unit, it has become one great terminal, one vast switching yard for all entering lines—full of all sorts of crisscross movements, but practically without competition. Take a typical instance: The recently projected traffic agreement with the Grand Trunk meant unrestricted access to all parts of New England for Canadian traffic. Actually the aim of the unified management is to assure entrance to all New England for the railroads of the United States and Canada upon fair and equal terms. Would it not be absurd to view all the parallel tracks in a switching yard in a competitive sense? Yet it would be just as absurd to regard the intersecting meshwork of this great New England Terminal in that light.

Opening up New England, not "bottling up New England," is what railroad unification accomplishes for these six States. By this policy, every station in New England is opened to every trunk line of the continent.

New England is a compact territory, densely populated for the greater part. It is highly developed industrially. We have seen that its railroads were long since consolidated or otherwise combined. There are now only four distinct large interests. Competition among them, in any rational sense of the word, is impracticable. It could not be induced except at the cost of a forced disruption tantamount to an economic cataclysm.

Effective unification, however, was possible. A leading motive of the New Haven's present management in seeking this end was to make of New England a transportation unit, thereby presenting to the outside railroad world a solid front, correspondingly potent to deal effectively with trunk-line connections and Canadian differential routes. The unified system commands a vast amount of high-grade west-bound freight, made up of New England's manufactured products. It can thus obtain from connecting roads, in return for traffic received, an equivalent proportion of export freight to feed the commerce of New

England ports. At Boston the New Haven has given substantial encouragement to the local policy of port improvements and commercial development. It also strongly favors public ownership of the water-front. This gives good earnest of its intentions as to its policy for New England.

Nine years of achievement

The New Haven's present management took charge in 1903. In the past nine years it has substantially reconstructed a great part of the company's railroad property. In that period it has spent a total of \$140,780,907 on additions and improvements; better tracks with heavier rails and stronger bridges to carry trains heavier and swifter; new stations; the most extensive electrification undertaken by any railroad in America; reductions in grades and curves; elimination of grade crossings; tunnels; double tracking, also quadruple and even sextuple tracking—all on a large scale; and \$52,275,000 for new equipment; locomotives, passenger cars, tugs, and car-floats, and freight-cars.

Extreme care was taken not to enter upon any improvement until it had been ascertained whether it would capitalize—that is, whether the gain in efficiency would produce returns sufficient to justify the outlay. The splendid rebuilding of the Naugatuck line, for instance, at an expense largely in excess of what it cost to build the property in the first place, effected a saving of at least 35 per cent. in operation.

This great item of \$140,780,907 for additions and betterments expended in nine years included nothing outside the railroad property itself. Properties held under separate corporate auspices—whether entirely owned, or controlled by ownership of a majority of the stock—were not represented in this account. Neither were improvements upon leased properties. The enormous expenditures for these other improvements were charged to the respective properties themselves. One of these is the Central New England Railway—a property now operated as an integral part of the parent railroad. But its legal absorption is not yet practicable.

These radical improvements have immensely promoted efficiency. The public has also directly participated in the benefit from decreased operated costs. Fares have been materially reduced. While slightly advanced over the original reduction, owing to increased labor costs and terminal charges, the net gain to the public is great. There are commensurate gains in service; trains faster, more frequent, more direct in routing. These gains are reflected in both passenger service and freight service.

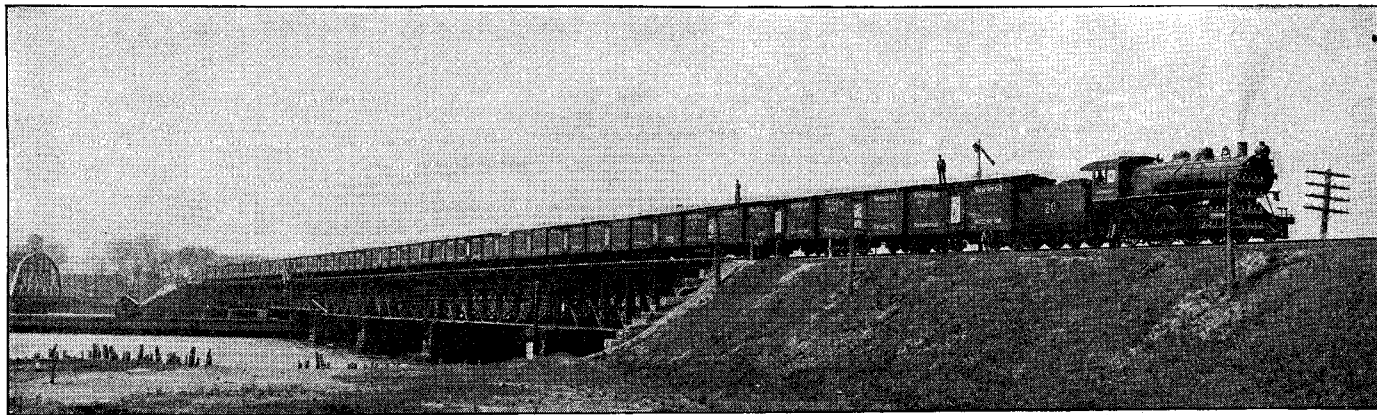
Improvements must continue. They are necessary to commercial and industrial development and to accommodate steadily increasing travel. Eventually there must be an electrification of the entire line between Boston and New York. The work is already in hand for more than half the way. It is also contemplated for the urban regions around Boston and Providence.

Furthermore, there are the continued improvements in line, yards and terminals all over the system, gradually bringing the whole property up to the high standard set in completed parts. Colossal as these costs may be, they are not in the least appalling. They would not be undertaken if the improvements represented did not assure adequate returns upon the investment.

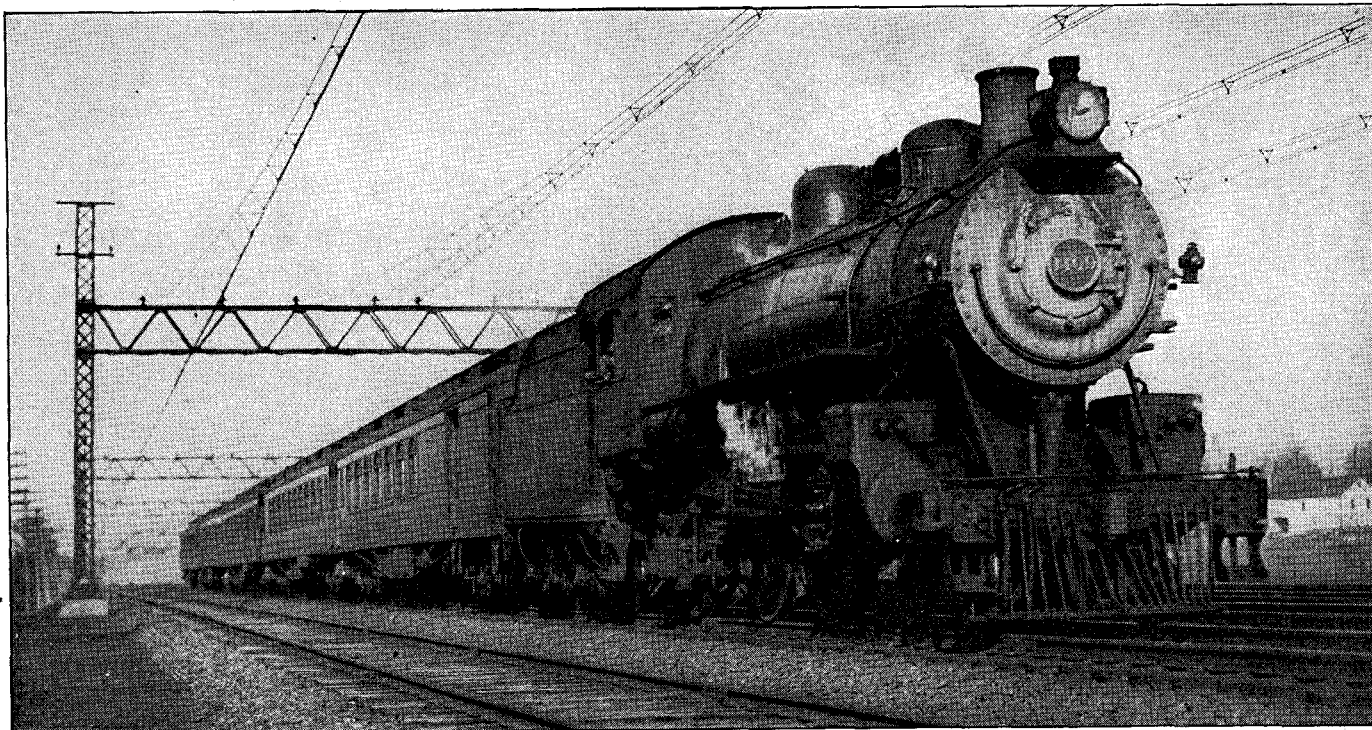
The key to expansion

This magnificently developed transportation agency has been improved to meet public demands and public necessities. Without these improvements the public could not be adequately served. We have seen that they must continue upon a like scale. *Yet the traffic of the New Haven's immediate territory could not begin to support the charges upon such enormous costs.*

These big outlays have so increased the conductivity, the traffic capacity, of this splendidly improved network of railroad lines in southern New England, that it can accommodate an enormous amount of business in addition to what it derives from its own territory. A permanent flow of traffic from connecting lines over its own rails must, therefore, be assured to the New Haven in a volume sufficient to provide an adequate income. Without this traffic, fixed charges could not be met. In that event a receivership could be averted only by bringing the New Haven to an end as an independent organization. It



Hauling New England Products to Market



The Bay State Limited—Five Hour Train Between New York and Boston

would have to pass into the hands of some connecting trunk line.

Here we have the key to the New Haven's expansion policy. Traffic from connecting lines, bound to and from the more northerly New England points comprised in the Boston & Maine's territory, was absolutely essential to the New Haven's independent existence. To secure this traffic without risk of diversion, it had to control the sources of it. This policy actuates all great railroads in their expansion. They absorb the connections that feed them in order to keep themselves from going hungry. The motive is not to suppress a competition that, if it existed at all, represents but a fractional share in the whole business conducted. It is but self-preservation; service to its own immediate public, through the aid of sufficient traffic from beyond to keep itself well nourished.

Development: intensive, extensive

Early in 1907, a controlling interest in the Boston & Maine Railroad was in the market. Had the Boston & Maine not been secured by the New Haven it would have gone to one of the trunk lines. That would have forced the New Haven into the hands of another trunk line. Both properties are chiefly owned in New England. Their unification has assured to New England the control of her own railroad system. But had the alternative course been taken, all transportation in New England would have passed into outside control. New England's interests would then have been subordinate to outside interests, perhaps more concerned in feeding upon her traffic than in developing a section secondary to other sections with which they were more immediately identified.

The New Haven's policy of expansion, thus indicated, implies two contrasting activities: intensive development; extensive development. One complements the other, just as centripetal and centrifugal forces do. We have seen what intensive development has done for the New Haven, with its \$140,780,907 spent for additions and betterments. We have seen extensive development illustrated in the acquisition of the Boston & Maine, more than doubling the system.

Extensive development as coincident with intensive development was undertaken by the present management at its very start. President Mellen's first activity was to secure the Central New England Railway. Its possession of the Poughkeepsie bridge made it of immense strategic value as a great gateway into New England and out to the Middle States and the West.

Expansion to include this property illustrates how extensive development enlarges the area for intensive development. Over \$1,500,000 was spent to make the great bridge at Poughkeepsie fit to carry a huge volume of heavy traffic. Nine million dollars was spent upon the whole property. It opened up a new great East-and-West traffic route, immensely valuable to New England as well as for its new owners. The Central New England was practically bankrupt when purchased by the New Haven. In five years it was paying interest upon its income bonds. Its shares, purchased for an average of about \$25 for the preferred and \$16 for the common stock, represented a value of \$30 for the common and \$90 for the preferred in 1910. In 1911-12 it earned 13.82 per cent. on the common, after allowing 4 per cent. on the preferred.

This initial step of the present management was a masterpiece of great railroading. Even a hostile critic recently praised

it as such. Yet almost in the same breath he violently condemned the New Haven's acquisition of the Boston & Maine—a measure actuated by precisely the same motives, guided by like intentions, and sure to produce like results.

Extensive development supplied fresh material to be leavened with the leaven of intensive development, so vigorously at work upon the parent railroad. The reconstructed Central New England was assimilated with the New Haven's own lines and is now operated as practically integral therewith, although circumstances still demand its corporate entity.

Building up the Boston & Maine

The same motives; like intentions. The Central New England was purchased to assure the New Haven for its own rails control of important sources of traffic to and from the West. The Boston & Maine was acquired to assure to the New Haven the volume of traffic to and from northern New England and beyond, necessary to its own independent existence. Indeed, to assure himself that the step implied no infraction of the government's policy, President Mellen took pains to consult the highest Federal authorities.

The New Haven's management has had charge of the Boston & Maine two years and five months. It is significant that the first step taken with the Boston & Maine was of the same order as the first step taken with the Central New England. As at the Poughkeepsie bridge, so this was likewise the improvement of a great New England portal: the Hoosac tunnel. This famous feature was at once electrified, doubling its capacity and that of the great main line that ran through it. The elimination of smoke and suffocating gases also made it for the first time a fit route for first-class travel.

When the New Haven acquired the Boston & Maine, the road was in bad physical shape. But the Boston & Maine, like the Central New England, had magnificent possibilities. To bring it into first-class condition was well worth while. In twenty-nine months more than \$34,000,000 has been devoted to the work. Rehabilitation of any property necessarily means inconvenience and discomfort for its users. A house under repair—carpenters, plumbers, and paper-hangers turning things topsy-turvy—is tranquillity itself compared with a railroad in like case. Its activities make it peculiarly sensitive to disturbance of the wonted order. Meanwhile the causes are not especially evident to the public.

This gave trouble-makers their opportunity. Deficiencies in service, mostly unavoidable for the time being, were made a pretext for virulent attacks—precipitating difficulties, fomenting trouble, distorting facts, misrepresenting conditions—all to promote a widely ramified conspiracy to separate the Boston & Maine from the New Haven before the splendid work in hand could be given a chance to show for itself.

Just so sure as water will run down hill, just so sure will large expenditures, intelligently made, shape any railroad for efficient and profitable operation. Amounts largely in excess of what the Boston & Maine's capital stock was when the New Haven took hold of it have already been devoted to its upbuilding. The new management's extensive improvements made upon the Maine Central, the Boston & Maine's subsidiary, are producing capital results. In three years ending June 30, 1912, \$5,105,000 was spent upon the Maine Central, as compared

with \$6,299,000 in the previous seven years. The Maine Central's problem was relatively simple in comparison with the complex conditions on the Boston & Maine. Given time, the Boston & Maine improvements can not fail to produce equally gratifying results.

Trolley lines as feeders

The New Haven's extensive developments have various notable aspects. Territorial development is the motive for its trolley-line policy. It is a railroad's business to cultivate its territory, to make it productive in the highest degree. A farmer may think he does uncommonly well to grow 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre. But he might do extraordinarily well and produce 400 bushels. The more advanced railroad manager cultivates his territory with service; he brings transportation as close as possible to his public. The New Haven has done uncommonly well for its territory with its high order of railroad development. But its trolley lines, a great secondary railway system of not far from 1,200 miles, are laid in a finer mesh upon its domain, carrying the railroad's service to the people's doors.

Several great railroad companies are now extensive operators of trolley lines. The New Haven, the first to undertake this on a great scale, now has the largest trolley system of any great railroad company. It is a most rational development: railroad services and trolley services are coordinated; the trolleys act as feeders to the parent system and make possible a better classification of service. The charge of "suppressed competition" is a mere bogey. In no instance have facilities been reduced; in numerous cases railroad ownership has made their increase possible. Branches of the railroad, long but little used, have been electrified and are now operated with the local trolley systems. The New Haven has built miles and miles of trolley line parallel with its steam lines. It pays to "compete with itself" in this fashion; local traffic, which the steam line could not serve with profit, is remuneratively carried by the parallel trolley lines. No independent company could afford to build those lines.

Another thing: The railroad's trolley lines go far to reduce transfer costs in freight traffic. More than half the cost of general transportation is paid for local teaming. It costs as much to cart merchandise a few miles as to carry it long distances by rail. In important instances the New Haven's trolleys save two-thirds of the local transfer charges and reduce the cost from origin to destination more than thirty-seven per cent.

All this improves local conditions and encourages local business. A more prosperous territory means a more prosperous railroad. The acquisition and development of these trolleys has indeed been costly. But the whole question was carefully considered by a board of sagacious business men—the directors of the New Haven—financially conservative; most of them manufacturers and merchants with large stakes in New England. They pronounced it sound business. And sound business it proves to be.

Such values can not be measured by the direct or even the tangible returns upon the investment. By the books a given trolley property even may be losing money while actually making money for the railroad. To illustrate: a great department store has features that directly show little or no profit. Yet they attract business; not only would the concern be less profitable without them, it would lose rank and prestige. The store does not operate its elevators on a toll basis, but for the convenience of customers and to facilitate service. So with the New Haven's trolley properties. They originate highly profitable business; they build up and enrich the railroad's territory. The figures may exhibit a low return upon the investment, but the indirect profit is large, correspondingly increasing the railroad's own direct returns.

Steamboats and steamships

The New Haven became amphibious in 1892, when it absorbed the New York, Providence & Boston Railroad—the Shore Line continued into Providence—with its Stonington steamboat line. Only a few months later it took over the Old Colony Railroad. The famous Fall River steamboat line, coming with it, was a minor consideration in this transaction; the Boston & Providence Railroad the great objective. But with ownership of the Fall River Line a maritime empire came into being. The lease of the New England Railroad in 1898 added its "Norwich Line" to the New Haven's maritime domain. Later came the Bridgeport and the New Haven lines. When the present management assumed charge, in 1903, the company possessed all these lines on Long Island Sound. The only other since acquired is that from Hartford.

Its water routes between New York and the leading ports on the Sound have immensely enhanced the railroad's efficiency. The chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1912, Mr. Prouty, attesting this fact, told the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce that it would be a misfortune to divest the New Haven of its steamboat properties. The railroad has given better steamboat service than independent corporations could afford to. Railroad ownership has provided larger and finer steamers; has given the entire service an admirably uniform discipline based upon American naval practice, assuring exceptional safety in travel.

In freight movement these railroad-controlled water-routes render invaluable service for New England industries. Their relationship to the railroad is essentially auxiliary, not competitive. One class of freight is carried by water, another by rail; the two services deliver and collect at widely different terminals in New York. Distribution is correspondingly facilitated and economized.

Nearly all these marine lines came to the New Haven as extensions of rail lines originally built to connect Boston and various interior New England points with steamboats for New York. These railroads and their steamboat lines were gradually acquired. The last steps in this wholly natural stage of the New Haven's expansion brought them together, not with settled monopolistic design, but purely as incidental to normal development.

The New Haven's fifty per cent. interest in the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company—its steamers running between Boston and Providence in the north and to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other points to the southward—was obtained to assure the maintenance for New England's commercial and mercantile interests the permanence of differential rates to interior points reached by rail from the South Atlantic ports, while checking a threatened monopoly of all coastwise traffic by the C. W. Morse interests.

The right measure of value for the various properties acquired by the New Haven to strengthen and round out its system—whether railroad, marine lines, or trolleys—is that employed for ordinary commercial transactions. A purchaser pays for a desired property not market value, but what it may be worth for his own purposes. It can be a highly profitable operation for the purchaser, whatever the book returns on the investment itself may be.

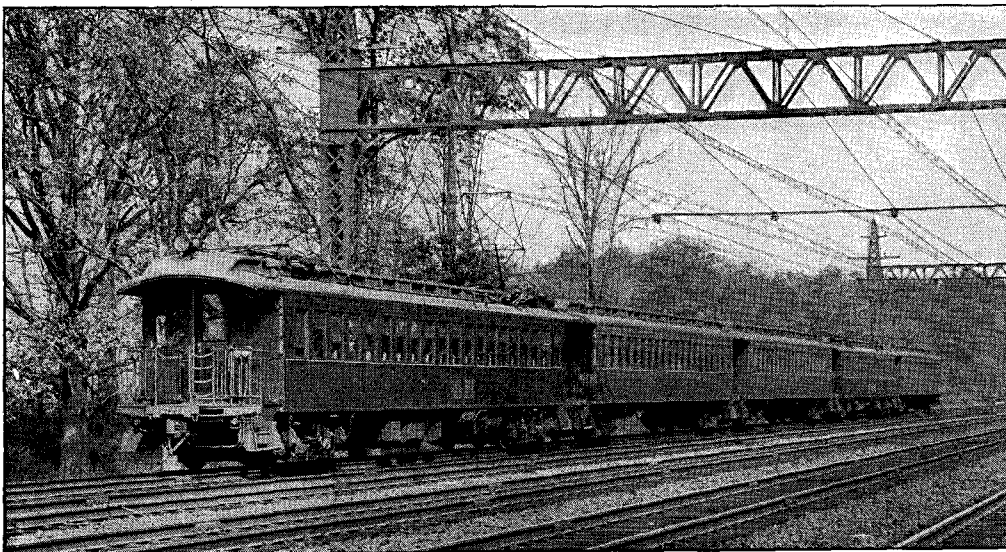
Constructive expansion

Other elements in expansion were the acquisition of controlling interests in the New York, Ontario & Western and the Rutland railroads—the former to protect traffic connections with the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, the latter to round out the New England field; both to develop more ample lines of communication with Canada and the West. Each likewise achieves better participation in differential traffic.

A significant example of simultaneously extensive and intensive development is the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad.

It was a colossal undertaking to build up a \$30,000,000 property on the strength of a charter that had gone begging for years. Only exceptional resources and commensurate credit could have done it. If the term "magnificent venture" did not imply risk, it might well characterize the building of a superb four-track electric line, perfectly equipped, its numerous stations models of architectural elegance as well as comfort, through a region almost unpopulated.

Not merely because every other broad-visioned undertaking of the New Haven management has invariably justified itself is this costly enterprise sure to become one of the New Haven's most productive assets. The success of New York's new subways was assured by the record of the existing subways. For precisely the same reason the outcome of the New York, Westchester & Boston is assured.



Local Multiple-Unit Train—Steel Cars
The World's Finest Piece of Railroad. A Six-Track Tangent, Electrified

The unoccupied country traversed is a part of America's greatest city and of its most attractive contiguous suburbs. Lack of transportation kept this region empty. Served by the most agreeable, the most complete system of swift transit ever constructed, it is bound to fill up with a great population. This is more than an urban and suburban transit proposition, however. It establishes new and more direct connections for passengers and freight between the great city and various distant points—saving half an hour to the Berkshires, for instance.

A colossal work in terminal development is the Connecting Railroad, compressing a \$20,000,000 expenditure into a few miles of new line. It is a joint undertaking of the New Haven and the Pennsylvania, each contributing one-half the capital. Bridging Hell Gate and giving the New Haven a physical connection with the Pennsylvania, it means large gains in transportation efficiency. It will carry passenger and express business directly into and through the great Pennsylvania station; it will directly deliver and receive passengers and freight in the midst of the great Long Island population; it will abbreviate the existing costly and risky car-float transfer between Harlem and the New Jersey terminals to the short ferriage across the bay from South Brooklyn.

Order out of confusion

One significant element in the New Haven's achievement has been its work of reducing to orderly arrangement a confused transportation system composed of incoherent units. To untangle the skein, to sort the threads and usefully develop useless lines, has been a huge task. Unification has created efficient routes from point to point across New England in place of roundabout ways required by the old condition of separate and often antagonistic interests. Within New England freight between various points is now carried in two or three days where it once took two weeks.

A master instance is the gain in efficiency from the New Haven's lately established relationship to the New York Central's subsidiary, the Boston & Albany. The New Haven assumes half the cost of operation and receives half the net earnings because it can assure enough additional business to the Boston & Albany to make the arrangement mutually profitable. This is a capital application of the principles of scientific management to railroad practise. Destructive competition yields to cooperation; competition in service remains. Harmony gives the public better service than discord can.

The coordinated operation of the many diverse functions and of the many widespread activities of this extensive New England system proceeds today with more efficiency than that of the original New York & New Haven. It is for a like reason that our Federal government of to-day, with all its complex concerns, is administered with greater facility than when it comprised only the original thirteen States. The same holds true of other great transportation systems—the Pennsylvania, the Southern, the Santa Fé, the Union Pacific, for example. It is practicable because of the unit principle. The New Haven's marine properties, its trolleys, its controlled railroad companies, are operated independently by separate corporations, responsible to one central authority.

For operating purposes also, the several divisions of a railroad are so many separate railroads. On the New Haven these divisions are so constituted as to afford the most direct connections between the water lines on Long Island Sound and interior commercial and industrial points.

Efficient central agencies

One great advantage from this unified system resides in the several agencies that federate the various corporations in a mutual service; the central department that economizes the purchasing of supplies; the Industrial Bureau that in the first twenty-eight months has brought into New England seventy-eight new manufacturing concerns representing an investment of

\$3,350,000; the Vacation Bureau, so energetically promoting New England's pleasure business,—now amounting to at least \$100,000,000 a year, while a few years more should easily increase it by 50 per cent.

Many readers of these words are doubtless strangers to New England. Whether business men or pleasure-seekers, they would find it one of the most attractive lands in the world. Numerous express trains give quick access to all parts; the journey is easy and pleasant; several luxurious limited trains run between New York and Boston; frequent through expresses to all important points, augmented according to seasonal requirements.

Many opportunities along undeveloped lines await commercial enterprise even in this old section. The freight service is organized to meet the needs of a most intensive industrial life.

Opportunities for new activities are always open where a steadily growing population makes ever fresh demands for industrial products, while providing exceptional facilities for production where the ocean's cheap and unrestricted water-carriage is close at hand.

The fastest freight trains in the world run between Boston and New York; points as distant as Pittsburg and Buffalo have

third morning delivery from the leading New England centers, and the greater part of New England gets a next-morning delivery from Boston.

As to pleasure travel, no other holiday region is so rich in charm. New England is a rare combination of mountains, seashore, and lakes, enhanced by agreeable climate. It is pre-eminently Vacation Land. Why not come to New England this summer?

Fundamental facts

In physical development the New Haven stands in the front rank of American railroads. Some of the best engineering authorities have pronounced its great stem line, the four-track system between New York and New Haven, one of the world's best examples of railroad construction.

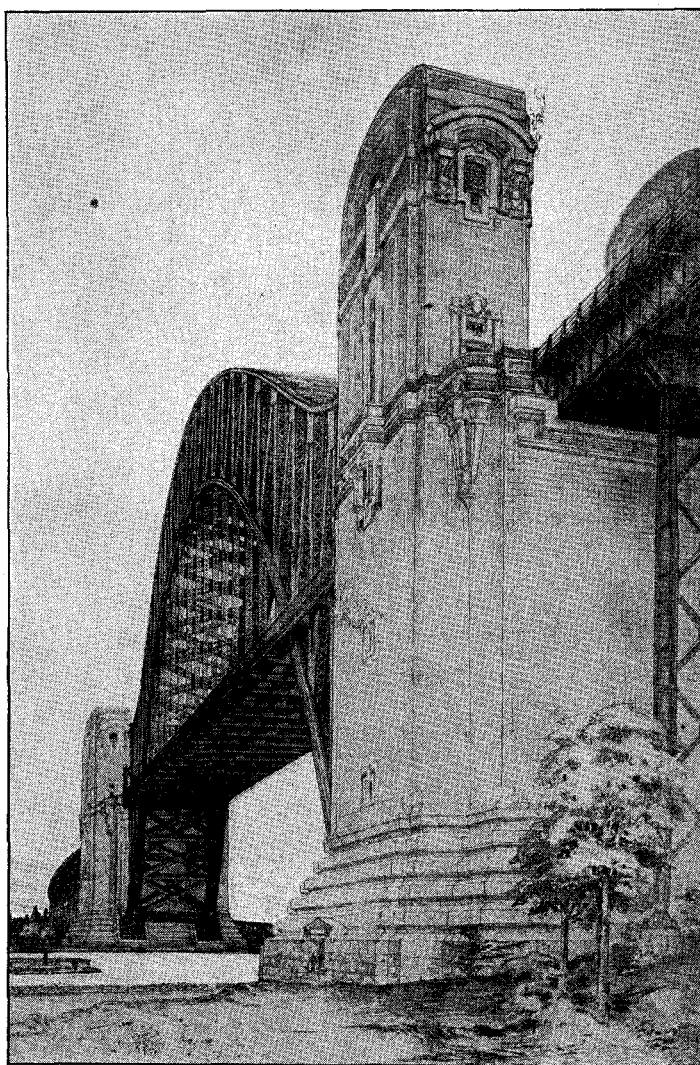
Only the highest standard in maintenance could assure that distinction. This standard applies to the entire property.

Another aspect of maintenance concerns equipment. The measure of excellence in this regard is not to be obtained from comparisons between great railroads based upon the proportion of gross earnings respectively expended for maintenance. The radically differing uses to which equipment is put by different railroads must be carefully taken into account. Hence the correct basis for estimating the adequacy of charges for equipment maintenance is that of mileage units in the runs of cars and locomotives. On this basis it can easily be demonstrated that few railroads anywhere have a higher standard of maintenance than the New Haven, as provided for out of earnings.

In substantial character the New Haven's financial fabric corresponds with its physical structure. In corroboration it is sufficient to exhibit the relation of assets to liabilities. A monumental work in the physical valuation of a great railroad property was that of the Massachusetts Validation Commission, constituted by direction of the legislature of 1910 to ascertain the property values underlying the securities of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. A large staff of the most competent accountants and engineering experts was employed. An exhaustive examination disclosed assets very conservatively estimated at \$495,759,000 against liabilities of \$394,147,000—an excess of assets over liabilities amounting to \$101,612,000.

With a credit resting upon so enormous a balance to the good in a property maintained according to the highest standards; with a great and steadily increasing traffic density proceeding from the service of a region that is one of the most populous, most industrious, most prosperous, and most attractive sections of the United States; with a transportation policy aimed at the continuous development of the manifold resources of that territory, could a more substantial basis for a great public-service corporation be desired?

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Hell Gate Bridge



REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS



GEORGE FREDERIC WATTS: SOME CONSIDERATIONS AND A PARALLEL SUGGESTED BY HIS LIFE.*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

WILL H. LOW.

A FRENCH critic, Marius Vachon, writing in 1895, prefaces his monograph upon the work of Puvis de Chavannes with these words: "It is held that this end of our century is decadent. A bitter sense of the disillusion of all their dreams oppresses the soul of the aged; the men of active years think only of the accumulation of wealth; and youth, before its voyage is begun, manifests fatigue of life and proclaims the uselessness of generous effort or noble ambition; skepticism is become the universal philosophy." To this "pessimistic and desolating description," M. Vachon proceeds to oppose the example of the life of "one long before the public, inspired by his vocation, his energy, and his disinterested faith; the life of a great artist who for fifty years worked uniquely for the satisfaction of his conscience and the honor of his country; but whose recognition, tho tardy and coming only after long years of struggle, proves that our generation, contrary to this pessimistic belief, is still appreciative of the lesson and the value of the work and life of one like Puvis de Chavannes."

More than one parallel can be drawn from the aim and career of the great French artist and that of George Frederic Watts; whose biography, written by his wife, now appears in three volumes, two of which relate to the events of his life, while the third is made up of his own writings on art and kindred subjects. Each of these men withdrew almost entirely from the ordinary course of the artist's life as directed and controlled by the laws of demand and supply of contemporaneous taste; which in turn is largely directed and controlled by dealers in works of art, by submission to the taste of the private collector, and by contemporaneous criticism; seeking to dictate the quality of the work the artist must produce to satisfy its interpretation of that happy medium of art which lies (or falls) between the popular demand for novelty and the critical dictum that all worthy work must occupy itself with the time, the country, and almost the local conditions of the artist's environment. With fine introspection Watts was oblivious to all these demands, taking up the great chain of art link by link, guiding his way with unerring steps through the labyrinth in which the accumulation of the works of the past encompasses the artist of this later day, toward the expression of his personal temperament. Even where he touches closely upon modern life, as in his long series of portraits, his aim is more to fix the individual subject secure in his proper place in the ordered ranks of humanity than to seize the momentary aspect of a human being under temporary conditions of light and surrounding which is the characteristic of our modern portrait-painting.

We shall find, however, in these volumes

* George Frederic Watts, *The Annals of an Artist's Life*. By M. S. Watts. 3 volumes. Hodder & Stoughton, New York: George H. Doran Co. \$10.00 net.

that this subservience to the past was governed by keen and logical intelligence, the voluntary act of one alive to the present, but who foresaw that work lives or dies, not from the decree of one's own time,



JEFFREY FARNOL AND HIS NEW BOOK.

Jeffrey Farnol, the author of the well-remembered "Broad Highway," has written a new book, entitled "The Amateur Gentleman," which will soon be ready. Mr. Farnol was born thirty-four years ago in Warwickshire, England, but of late years has lived in Kent, where his home now is. His family originally intended him for an engineer and sent him to Germany to study with that in view, but in Germany he became interested in art and on returning home systematically took up the study of art at the South Kensington Museum. He had always been clever as a story-teller, and after his marriage to an American girl came to New York, in order to take up literary work. Here he first published "My Lady Caprice," which did not succeed. He then wrote "The Broad Highway," but had great difficulty in finding a publisher. Meanwhile, he earned a small income as a scene-painter at one of the New York theaters.

After repeated failures to find a publisher in America, Mr. Farnol went to London, where he sold the manuscript of "The Broad Highway" to a London firm, from whom Little, Brown & Company, of Boston, purchased the American rights. Many readers will remember the marked success achieved by this story two years ago. The last printing of it carried the total to 140,000 copies. An edition, with twenty-four full page pictures by Charles E. Brock, was issued for the holiday season last year.

Mr. Farnol is said to have been two years in writing "The Amateur Gentleman." It deals with incidents in the early part of the nineteenth century, and comprises 625 pages. Barnabas Barty, the son of a retired champion pugilist, who has been bred in the country, and is left a fortune, goes to London with an ambition to "become a gentleman." In the prosecution of that ambition he has many adventures, meets people in widely different walks of life, and falls in love with the heroine of the story. The publishers anticipate for the book a large sale, the first edition comprising 130,000 copies. The author expects to come to this country again after he has completed a dramatization of "The Broad Highway"; on this he is now engaged. Mr. Farnol works mainly at night in his den at the top of his house, with a pot of tea at his elbow. He sometimes continues his labors until the sun appears above the eastern hills.

but from the impartial judgment of the future. To that high tribunal he was content to submit his endeavor, his serene and self-centered nature, meanwhile supported by the joy of his labor and cheered along his way by the measure of encouragement elicited from the few rather than the many—tho these few comprized in quality and in sufficient quantity the best minds of his time and country. It is therefore with an exceptionally full and happy life, crowned by long years, that this book deals and its recital justifies Watts' own profession of faith, which is placed as a motto preceding the first chapter: "All that is most real and best in our lives is that which has no material reality—sentiment, love, honor, patriotism—these continue when the material things pass away." "The material realities" of the painter's life may be summed up in few words; indeed, to do otherwise would possibly be to restrain readers from following in the book the loving care with which eighty-seven years of an uneventful career have been transcribed. The words spoken by Watts or to him by others, the works which engaged him during this long lapse of time; the garnered harvest of a life where little happens but where every moment is lived under high spiritual tension; all are rendered eventful by the devotion with which the wife of his old age has inspired her chronicle.

George Frederic Watts was born in London, February 23, 1817, the son of a pianoforte maker, who was unsuccessful, so that his son was almost from the first thrown upon his own resources to follow his strongly marked vocation as an artist. He drew almost from his birth, and among the illustrations of this book there is reproduced a copy from an etching by Mortimer that shows far more than the patience and fidelity which a less gifted boy of thirteen might possess, for it reproduces with a crayon-point the delicate freedom of the etcher's needle and denotes a deftness of hand due to long practise and considerable technical skill. From the age of sixteen he earned his living by his brush, and in 1837 contributed for the first time to the exhibition of the Royal Academy a picture entitled "The Wounded Heron."

In 1842 he entered the competition for the projected decoration of the Westminster Parliament House, and was fortunate enough to win a first prize of three hundred pounds with a design of "Caractacus Led in Triumph Through the Streets of Rome." With this sum he was enabled to visit Italy, where, in Rome, his good fortune brought him to the notice of the then Ambassador of England, and his evidently amiable character so impressed Lord and Lady Holland, that he became their guest and, under their roof either at the Embassy or in summer at the historic Villa Careggi, he remained four years. Fruitful years; for not only did his

(Continued on page 586)

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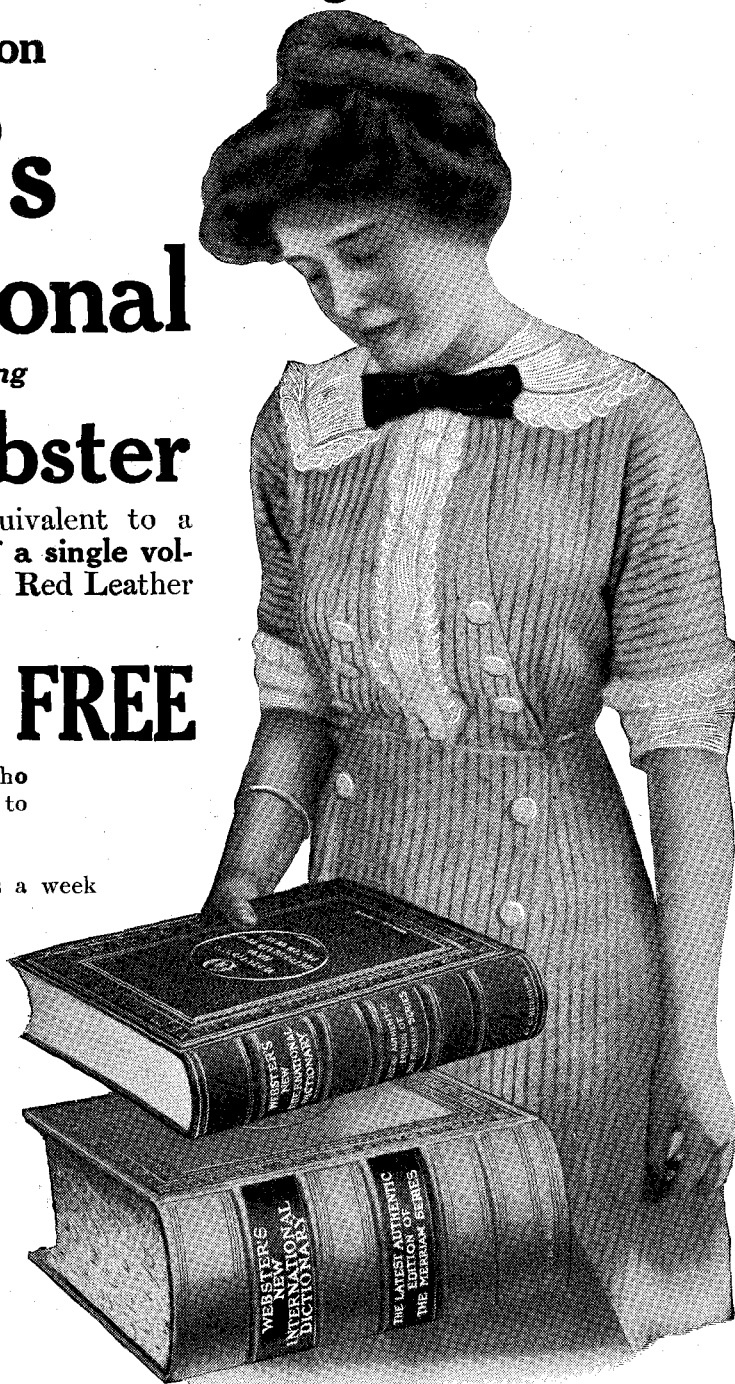
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 584)

talent mature from the study of the art by which he was surrounded in the Eternal City, but his intelligence developed in the frequentation of the society which gathered at the Embassy; and acquaintances made and friendships formed during these years influenced all his future life.

In 1842, he was prompted to return to England to enter a large picture, "Alfred Inciting the Britons to Resist the Landing of the Danes," in a new competition for the decoration of Westminster Hall. He again won a first prize, this time of five hundred pounds. As the picture was recommended for purchase by the Government he here manifested, for the first time, the generosity which in many like instances he repeated in after time, and sought to present his work gratuitously, at last accepting two hundred pounds, naming this comparatively small sum in order that "by not drawing too largely upon the funds devoted by the Government to the encouragement of art," it might be "in the power of the Royal Commission to extend to other artists the honor and advantage of having their works purchased by the nation."

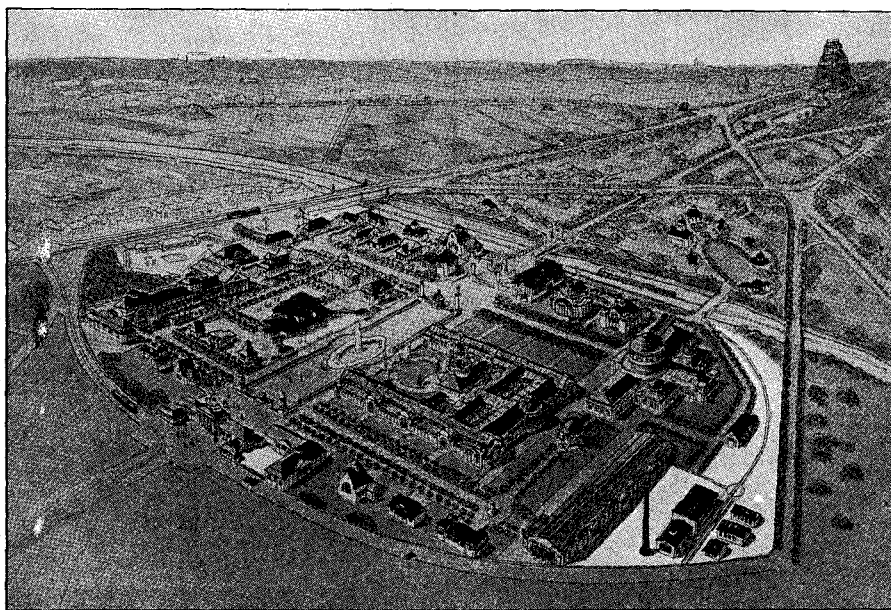
His return to England was intended to be of short duration, so strong a hold had Italy taken upon his nature. His health, never robust during his long life, also called him to milder climate than that of England; where, however, events so shaped themselves that he decided to remain, and after a short time making new and intimate friends of the Prinsep family, followed them to Little Holland House,

which they had leased. Here a projected short visit was prolonged to a longer sojourn, for to quote Mrs. Prinsep's statement: "He came to stay three days, he stayed thirty years." The record of these years brings in thronging procession all that was best in every walk of life among the men and women of the epoch, both in England and throughout the Continent, and the personality and the work of the painter were accepted as sufficient reward to exempt him from the enforced return of the visits so freely made. The labor he delighted in kept him a willing prisoner in his studio, and the sixteen hours of assiduous and pleasant toil, here noted as habitual, offers a refreshing contradiction to the popular belief that an artist only works "when he feels like it."

Filled as is the book with glimpses of the interesting men and women by whom he lived surrounded, and conceding that its main interest for the general public may be found therein, it is as a record of work accomplished by Watts, of the high motive underlying his production, and the constant desire to re-erect his art upon the high plane as a factor in his country's intellectual life that it had occupied in earlier days in more favored lands, that gives its greatest value to a thoughtful mind.

Here again rises the parallel with the aim and the work of Puvis de Chavannes, and there also appear certain dissonances between the opportunities offered in France and in England to two men, equally self-sacrificing, equally desirous to serve their country without other recompense than honor. There is pathos in

(Continued on page 588)



PLAN OF BUILDINGS FOR THE BOOK-MAKING FAIR IN LEIPSIK NEXT YEAR.

The book-making specialists of the United States will be interested to learn that at Leipzig, Germany, which for generations has been one of the greatest book centers in Europe, is to be held an exposition of competitive exhibits in the art of book-making and the graphic arts throughout their several branches from the cutting of the type to the printing, illustrations, including color work, and printing and binding. The exposition is to be an international one. It is certain that some of the principal American book manufacturers, press, and paper-makers will be represented. The affair has been organized by the German Society of the Book Industry. The exposition will extend in 1914 from May 14 to the end of October. It commemorates the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy of the Graphic Arts and Book Manufacture in Germany. Following are the exhibits grouped under various departments: Graphic Art, the Art of Reproduction; Applied Graphics and the Art of Book-making; Schools of the Book Industry; Paper manufacture; Stationery and writing-materials; Manufacture of colors; Photography; Technique of Reproduction; Letter-cutting and letter-founding, with allied trades of stereotypy and electrotypy; Printing processes; Bookbinding; Book Publishing; Newspapers—Advertising and Canvassing; The Library, Bibliography and Collection; Machinery and Apparatus for Book-making; Measures for the welfare and protection of workers. Awards will be given for special merit.

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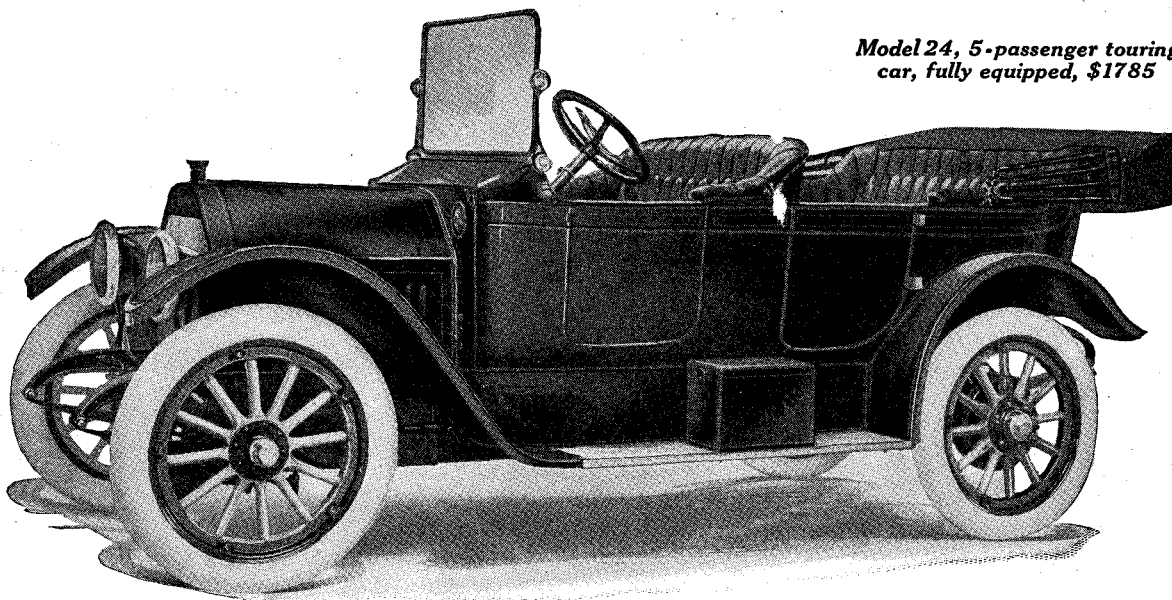
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

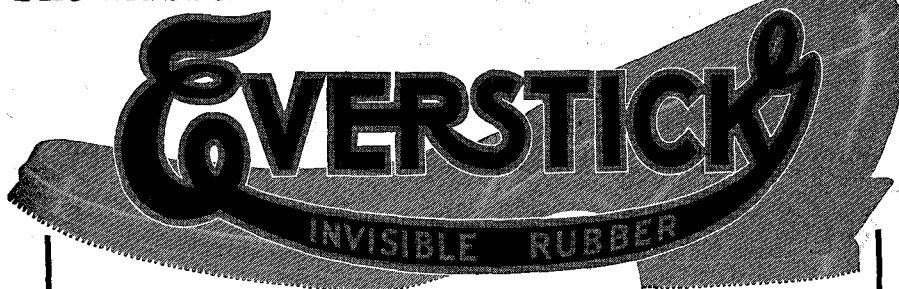
(Continued from page 586)

Watts' unavailing search for an empty wall upon which his conceded capacity might be allowed to find space of sufficient dimensions to employ his gift for monumental composition, embodying an order of thought which has proved, through the reproduction of his designs upon a smaller scale, to be welcome to his time and generation. The one large space thus accorded him, the great Hall at Lincoln's Inn, is difficult of access to the general public which the artist most desired to influence. In France, upon the contrary, the works of Puvis de Chavannes are to be found in many public buildings, and the thousands upon whom they exercise and have long exercised their cumulative influence bear testimony that an artist is never more nobly employed than when working for his people in their public buildings.

The simpler themes of the Frenchman have superficially but little in common with the more involved and voluntarily abstruse subjects which Watts elected to treat, but reduced to pictorial terms their aims were identical, and the apparent dissimilarity is only that which exists in their racial characteristics. Watts is more given to elusive imagery, as befits the genius of the foggy northland whence our ancestors came; Puvis is controlled by the pitiless lucidity which the Latin imposed upon conquered Gaul which curbs its poetry into cadenced prose; but apart from any significance of subject they are both pictorially intent upon the fitting pattern that spreads its arabesque upon the canvas before them to ornament its surface in monumental fashion. Again their chosen patterns differ; that of Puvis making much of the voids and solids, the clustered figures and the spacious landscape; while Watts crowds his canvases with many figures closely interlinked. But the English painter's habit might have changed had he not been confined to the easel picture; which, even upon the generous scale on which most of Watts' pictures were executed, attains rarely the simplicity which the painted wall exacts, but leans rather to the expression of depth and multiplicity of planes. Some sense of a resulting complexity of design may have impelled his statement that, if the taste of his time permitted, he would have chosen to restrict his design to well-studied outline filled in with flat color. To this he returns more than once, arguing that in this way art could be most simply and strongly brought before the people and its public appreciation greatly influenced; going so far, in his testimony given before the commission appointed to inquire into the position of the Royal Academy in relation to the Fine Arts in 1863, as to suggest that in dearth of other designs the Academy students of advanced grade be employed to enlarge Flaxman's well-known outline drawings illustrating Homer, to paint them in simple and harmonious colors "wherever there was a bare wall" in public buildings.

But this was not to be, for, either by his hand or that of others, mural decoration, which has had such full fruition in France, and in these latter years in the United States, has persistently refused to blossom in England. Tho consistently advocated by all its greatest painters, to

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whom in other fields of art endeavor England has granted its fullest encouragement, the instances where the British painter has been given a great wall space to decorate have been deplorably few. In every other way Watts set himself steadfastly against the current of popular art in his time only to become, paradoxically enough, the most essentially national painter of his country. Through this final victory his effort was justified, and tho the way was long his faith and high purpose never wavered, until by the slow but steady growth of his influence, by the accretion to his following of men to whom England listened, his primacy was acknowledged even by the greater public to whom as a nation he dedicated his effort. "Pynter to the nynter" was the verdict of a small cockney model that was registered by Miss Fraser-Tytler, already in the days when she was a pupil and before she became the wife of Watts.

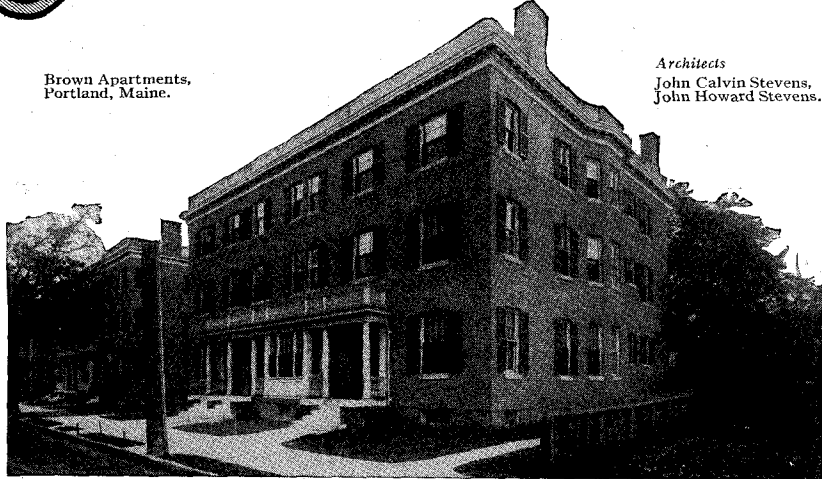
During this long period of production and trial the painter's lines were laid in pleasant places, for, tho no explanation is given in these pages as to the means by which the considerable cost of producing huge canvases, unsalable and voluntarily unsold, was provided, for one who neither inherited wealth nor practised his art lucratively, except for the few portraits for which he accepted payment, yet poverty and hardship, the usual accompaniments of the career of art for art's sake, appear absent; and the wolf never snarls at the doors of Little Holland House, the Briary, or Limnerslease; as the succession of charming houses inhabited by Watts were in their order named. Apparently his life was ordered simply but generously, and his associations were all with those of the highest intellect and of a social position which enabled their interest to serve the painter's unselfish purpose. Like social distinction and material prosperity fell to the lot of Puvis de Chavannes, who inherited a modest patrimony and devoted its proceeds to the production of his great works without the thought of gain, for the honorarium allowed by the State for the many decorations with which he embellished the public buildings of France hardly sufficed to pay for the canvas and colors, even as Watts, for the fresco in Lincoln's Inn Hall, stipulated the cost of his materials as his only payment.

"Unless art can be identified with the active springs of life, and the broadest and most progressive issues of the thought of the day, it cannot be great," was an aphorism of Watts, and tried by his self-imposed standard his endeavor, like most human undertakings, must be judged to be only partially successful in the light of the present. Material achievement, mechanical invention, and scientific investigation preoccupy the modern mind to a degree that has relegated art to a position inferior to that which it has occupied in the various periods of the past, when civilization has momentarily attained a fuller, more rounded, expression than in our day of partial development. But the very existence and the work of men like Watts and Puvis de Chavannes, men alive to the most complete participation in all that elevates man in a spiritual sense, prompts the hope of a renaissance where the voice of such as these may be heard. The interest in art as mani-

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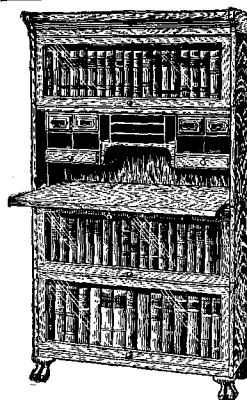
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tested by the patronage bestowed by private munificence upon contemporary works which are gifted to please a current fashion, and are not infrequently fashioned for such a purpose, or the vast sums lavished upon the works of men dead and gone, add chiefly to the material wealth of a people as such interest in art for the most part denotes an employment of superfluous wealth in the acquirement of luxuries. Except as a means of study for the student of art, as a means of education to those already embarked on the way of intellectual culture, or by their intuitive influence exercised upon those of lesser acquirement in their rare holiday visits to an art gallery, it is a question if the accumulation and arrangement of pictures and sculpture in a gallery is in a large degree efficacious in the service of art. The collection and exhibition within a gallery of works of art is essentially a modern fashion, dating at the furthest from the time of Francis the First of France, who, finding little art existing in his kingdom, drew upon the riches of his neighbor Italy as our modern kings of finance fill their galleries to-day. It was not thus that the Athenian imbibed either his love of art or was subjected to its spiritual ascendancy as he went about his daily tasks under the presiding influence of the great Parthenon and its tributary sculpture, nor indeed as in later times, when Florence followed the first primitive efflorescence of spiritual art through the street of Gladness, as it is still called, when Cimabue's Madonna was carried to its resting-place in the church where the people worshiped.

Other times, other manners, it is easy to say, yet something of this spirit may be found to-day in modern Paris, given over as many believe to Mammon and the spirit of unrighteousness, as an observant people stand before the work of Puvis de Chavannes in the Pantheon and reverently follow the legendary history of Sainte Genevieve, or in the Sorbonne before the laic Virgin of Education follow the same master's high interpretation of the functions of the human intellect, penetrated by its technical beauty and decorative fitness, serving to enunciate and make clear a great thought.

Exactly parallel was the aim of George Frederic Watts; not otherwise did he conceive his mission, however much his work differed technically and the trend of insular thought render his meaning somewhat more obscure, than the direct language of his Gallic compeer. Watts' life was passed in England however; the one land where art has always been and where it still is the object of the "patronage" of the nobility and the gentry, where Haydon, who could not paint, and where Etty, who could, sought before him to break these bonds and make of art a concern of the people; where Leighton with his rich gifts was consistently kept at work producing "pleasing" pictures for appreciative collectors—and England lost a great decorator. It is the more to the credit of Watts that he turned a deaf ear to such appeal and, hopeful only of the future, worked for the people of the day to come. Reverent hands have gathered his work, private munificence in the person of Sir Henry Tate has provided a great gallery for modern British art. There and in the National Portrait Gallery the result of his effort may be seen; not as yet by the whole people who seldom do and may never find their way to an art gallery; but it is

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fanciful to suppose that in a future day better-inspired, some of these works may be taken from the gallery walls and, reversing the process by which the artist decorator fits his work to an architectural setting, an architect will be found to place these great compositions in specially designed spaces upon walls before which men meet to worship, to discuss, or even to trade, and the desire of the painter's life will thus be fulfilled.

ROALD AMUNDSEN'S ANTARCTIC BOOK

Amundsen, Roald (translator from the Norwegian, A. G. Charter). *The South Pole, An Account of the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition in the "Fram," 1910-1912.* 2 Vols. Pp. 392-449. New York: Lee Keedick, 150 Nassau St.

The object of Mr. Amundsen's exploration of the antarctic regions was purely scientific. The position of the South Pole can be determined by mathematical computation, but when the love of scientific knowledge is combined with a passion for daring adventure the result is a large addition to the knowledge of mankind. The Duke of Abruzzi scaled the icy heights of the Himalayas principally for the sake of demonstrating how far human life could be sustained under varied degrees of atmospheric pressure. Amundsen brought back from the antarctic pole what he calls "a substantial result of the observations made on the Fram's voyage which give us an idea of the great annual variations" in the South Atlantic. Such a fact may help meteorologists "to an understanding of the climatic conditions of the nearest countries," which to places "of large population will have more than a mere scientific interest."

This diverting of arctic exploration to a scientific instead of a commercial object has come about in our time. The northern arctic region was originally explored in the interest of the fisheries, and then a passage was sought there from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which would preclude the necessity of doubling the Cape of Good Hope in voyages to the East Indies and China. The opening of the Suez Canal rendered the discovery of such a passage unnecessary for trade, altho Roald Amundsen actually discovered such a passage and drifted through it to the farther ocean. His search for the South Pole, and exploration of the lands which clustered round it were equally successful. One point we note in reading his interesting and exciting narrative. While the North Pole seems to be surrounded by shifting fields of ice and is approached by a level plain, the way to the South Pole is hemmed in by mountains and mountain glaciers which rise to the heights of from 2,000 to 10,000 feet. The extreme southern point reached by this explorer, i.e., the South Pole, is situated at an altitude of 10,260 feet. The difficulties of surmounting these icy barriers may be judged from the description of the little party's experiences in November, when they had reached lat. 85°:

"The land under which we now lay and which we were to attack looked perfectly impossible, with peaks along the barrier which rose to heights of from 2,000 to 10,000 feet. Further south we saw more peaks of 15,000 feet or higher.

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The ski played a large part in the work of Amundsen and his companions, and did much to secure his success. He adds that his Norwegian outdoor training and the use of the ski also had much to do with his success.

The book is absorbingly interesting. It opens with a brief history of antarctic explorations, in which full credit is given to contemporary explorers including Shackleton and the ill-fated Scott. We have a complete account of his own equipment and the methods he took to keep track of his storing-places on the return route. The appendices deal with meteorology and oceanography, and there is a good index. Many photographs and maps add to the value and interest of a really exhaustive and accurate account of a great feat.

EASTERN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Lawton, Lancelot. Empires of the Far East. A Study of Japan and of her Colonial Possessions, of China and Manchuria, and of the Political Questions of Eastern Asia and the Pacific. Two volumes. Map. Cloth. Pp. 1598. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$7.50 net.

The dramatic and momentous change of affairs in the Far East has flooded the readers' market with numerous "pot-boilers" of one kind and another—reprints, hasty compilations, travelers' sketches, and the like—that are a bit wearisome to those who prefer roast beef to hash. The volumes of Mr. Lawton are not "pot-boilers" intellectually, financially, or spatially. They are not to be given a cursory reading and then put on the shelf. They are to be kept on the table, read frequently, thought about much. In their light, changes in the Japanese Cabinet, instability in China, and concealed Russian policies reach far beyond the borders of the Japan Sea and far ahead of next month's magazines.

About two-thirds of the work are devoted to a comprehensive study of Japan, "for the reason that she is the first Oriental country within modern history to be accorded a place of front rank among the Powers of the world." After two sections on the geography and history of Japan, its constitution and law, the author has an important discussion of the Russo-Japanese War and of the problems of the Pacific, including Oriental expansion and its relation to America and the British Colonies, and the strategical and economic significance of the Amur railways. Turning now to life within Japan itself one finds chapters on the home politics of Japan, Christianity, and the religions of Japan, and four on the status of women. The labor question, trade and industry, financial problems, and business interests form a valuable book by themselves. Korea, now a colony of Japan, has a section to itself. The discussion of Manchuria and China is, of course, not so detailed as that of Japan, and Mr. Lawton has confined himself to those political and

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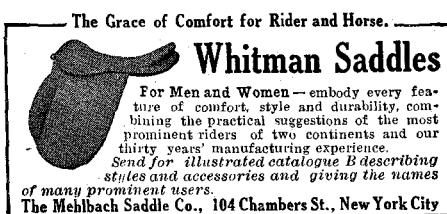


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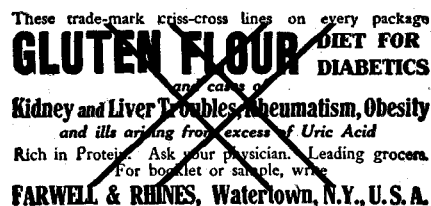
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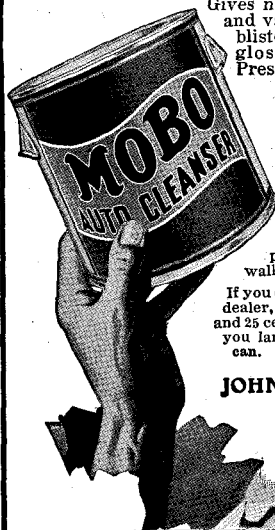
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social movements that mean the most for the future. In the discussion of the Manchurian problem the interests of Russia come forward and the railway disputes are delineated. The section on China is valuable as a record of the revolution both because of its elimination of unnecessary details and its inclusion of some of the most important edicts. This brief summary hardly begins to indicate the wealth of valuable material in the book. It is both up-to-date and free from dead wood. Each section of the book is sufficiently complete in itself to give the book the greatest usefulness. The style is direct and vigorous. Opinions and judgments are frankly stated but with impartiality and candor. As a student of international relations, Mr. Lawton's ability is of the first order.

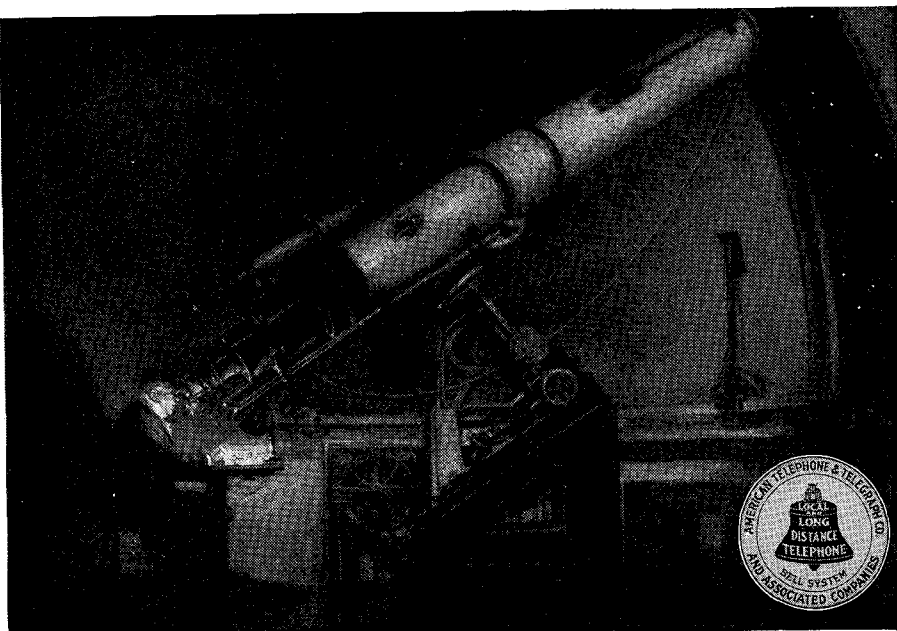
The author, who is an English journalist of note, has, of course, brought forward problems that would be given less space by an American writer. Such, for example, is the very keen interest of England in the Far East not simply because of investments in China and treaties with Japan, but because her colonies, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, are necessarily as vitally concerned as any Western powers and more than most. It is, however, important that Americans should appreciate this, for it is only shoulder to shoulder with the British Empire that the American Republic can meet the issue. Indeed, there is hardly a topic discuss in the two volumes of which America can afford to be ignorant. The Pacific basin is a crucible in which elements of a diversity and an immensity never known before are being crushed together. American jingoism, American ignorance, American indifference may ruin America's destiny. Mr. Lawton's book is a curb to jingoes and a spur to indifference.

A SUPERB BOOK ON THE HIMALAYAS

Filippo de Filippi, F.R.G.S. Karakoram, and Western Himalaya, An Account of the Expedition of H. R. H. Luigi Amadeo of Savoy. 4to. Pp. 469. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$15.

The Duke of Abruzzi has added to his fame as a traveler and explorer by his ascent of the western slope of the Himalaya range. What strikes us as most interesting in this narrative is the fact that a scientific object was the main incentive of the expedition. Unfortunately, mountain climbers do not always ennoble their daring adventures by making them a means for the extension of knowledge. Yet in his *Cosmos*, the great German natural philosopher, Humboldt, declared that no scene of nature was attractive to him unless he knew or could explore its flora, fauna, and geological formation. The author of this work even narrows the chief end which the climbers had in view and tells us in his introduction that the Duke of Abruzzi "was induced to set out upon this new expedition chiefly by his desire to contribute to the solution of the problem as to the greatest height to which man may attain in mountain climbing," and he comes to the conclusion "that life is possible under atmospheric pressure reduced far below the limit marked by the barometer on the highest summits of the earth."

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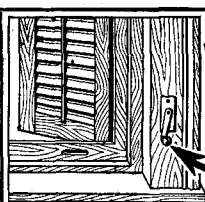
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laborious and adventurous ascent from Rawal Pindi to the Baltoro Glacier. In this journey through a region of perpetual snow over a large portion of which "stern winter barricades the realms of frost" unceasingly, the Prince crossed Kashmir, Little Tibet, and Ballistan before he reached the great glacier of Baltoro which feeds the waters of the Indus as well as of rivers descending into the eastern sea. Of the personal exploit of the Duke as a mountaineer we quote the words of de Filippi:

"The height attained by the Duke exceeds by 700 feet the greatest altitude, 24,600 feet of altitude, up to then (1909) achieved by men upon the mountains. . . . But the greatest importance of the Duke's ascent does not lie in its having surpassed the official record. Its significance lies in its having been made under such unfavorable conditions of snow and weather."

These points will prove of great interest to professional or amateur mountain climbers. Of more general interest are the superb photographs and photogravures which crowd the volume. The photometric camera and the telephotographic camera supply panoramas and views of unparalleled beauty. The upper Himalayas and their monotone of the sublime are vividly portrayed, and all the latest appliances and devices of the camera are drawn upon to give us a clear idea of the peaks and valleys and rivers of the region. We have also a botanical report of the plants gathered in the expedition and a description of rock specimens met with in the Baltoro Moraine. The meteorological reports are full and complete. Nor is the element of personal adventure wanting to the work which is pleasantly written and readable.

NAPOLEONIC REMINISCENCES

Fraser, Edward. *The War Drama of the Eagles*. 8vo. Pp. 444. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$4.

On May 18, 1804, Napoleon was proclaimed Emperor as by Divine will and the Constitution of the Republic—that is, he was made Imperator (commander) and hereditary Cæsar of the Republic. The first thing he proceeded to do was to abolish the fasces ax and Phrygian cap of the Revolution as a national emblem and solemnly to convene the Imperial Council of State to decide what this national emblem should be. The elephant and the cock, the latter adopted by Roman Gaul, were in turn proposed. "The cock is quite too weak a creature," was the impetuous objection of the Emperor. "His preference was for a lion, lying across the map of France with one paw stretched out across the Rhine." Napoleon proposed in addition by way of motto, beneath the lion-figure, these defiant words: "*Malheur a qui me cherche*." But the new Cæsar changed his mind twenty minutes after the Council had dissolved. He struck out the somewhat rashly chosen motto and the "lion couchant" and substituted the words "*Un Aigle Éployé*"—a spread eagle which remained through the two Empires on the battle-flag of France as it had been of Rome.

Mr. Fraser has made the subject of the French eagle a peg on which to hang a great amount of stirring and romantic Napoleonic reminiscence. For, in the eye of the emotional Corsican, war was a romance and glory a greater motive than

religion or even patriotism. "These eagles," said Napoleon to his soldiers on the day of presentation in the Champ de Mars, "shall ever be to you your rallying point. Swear to sacrifice your lives in their defense." At Aspern a certain regiment, whose number is unrecorded, was driven back by the Austrians and its colonel killed. The colonel was left on the field, but the eagle was saved. Napoleon personally rallied the fugitives and asked for the colonel. He was dead, they told him. "What!" he cried angrily, "you left your colonel's body in the hands of the enemy? Go back instantly, find it, and remember that a good regiment should always be able to produce both its colonel and its eagle." The feelings with which we read anecdotes like these remind us how times have changed since the slightest affront to an ambassador or a queen was made a pretext for the absurd and cruel waste of blood and money in useless warfare.

In this charming book we follow the eagles of Napoleon through all his famous battles until that final struggle where the Old Guard died but refused to surrender. Mr. Fraser relates how the eagles of Austerlitz were lost, recovered, and finally vanished from Notre Dame during the presence of the Allies at Paris in 1814, and a touching tale is told as follows of the dog who saved the eagle of the Chasseurs of the Guard at Austerlitz:

"The eagle-bearer of the First Battalion, to whom the dog was much attached, and whom he was following, was shot, and the eagle dropt to the ground beneath the man's body. An Austrian regiment was making a counter-attack at that point, and before the eagle could be picked up, three Austrian soldiers ran forward to seize it. Two of them attacked the two men of the eagle escort. The third was faced by 'Moustache,' who kept him off, growling savagely and snapping at the Austrian from behind the dead body of the eagle-bearer. The man dropt his musket, drew his hanger, and cut at 'Moustache,' slicing off a paw. But in spite of that the dog managed to keep him off until assistance came. Then the three Austrians were bayoneted and the eagle was saved. Marshal Lannes, on hearing the story, had a silver collar made for 'Moustache,' with a medal to hang from it, inscribed on one side, '*Il perdit une jambe à la bataille d'Austerlitz, et sauva le Drapeau de son régiment*'; and on the other '*Moustache, chien Français; qu'il soit partout respecté et cheri comme un Brave*.'" "Moustache," in the end, it may be said, died a soldier's death. He was killed by an English cannon-ball at Badajoz, and was buried on the ramparts there, with a stone over him, inscribed: "*Cy git le brave Moustache*."

WHAT THE COLLEGE DOES FOR ITS STUDENTS

Cooper, Clayton Sedgwick. *Why Go to College?* Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 212. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50 net.

The perennial question "why go to college?" has written itself across the title-page of more than one volume of convincing argument and alluring description. For the daughters of the land Alice Freeman Palmer's charming essay gives adequate answer—"to secure happiness and health, good friends, and high ideals, permanent interests of a noble, kind, and large capacity for usefulness in the world. To provide evidence of the value of college training and college life, Mr. Clayton

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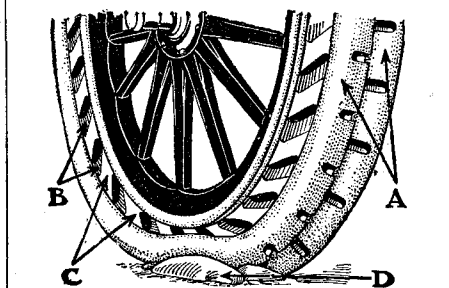
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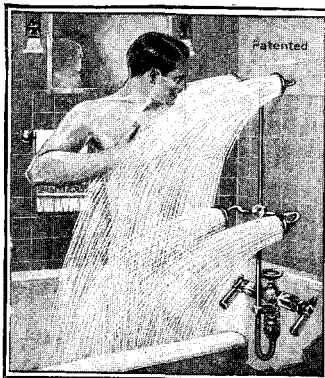
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The fine pictures of noted college buildings from the skilful etchings of Mr. and Miss Stevens enhance the value of Mr. Cooper's spirited book.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Vizetelly, Frank Earnest. Republican France. 1870-1912. 8vo. Pp. 511. New York: Boston, Small, Maynard & Co. \$4.

This history of the first forty-two years of the French Republic is written by a man who saw Gambetta proclaim the Republic at the gate of the Ministry of the Interior, and who lived at Paris during the German occupation. Since then Mr. Vizetelly has made a thorough study of his subject. He knows France and the French temper, and as a writer has the power of piquant detail. While strictly and conscientiously accurate he writes as if he were detailing the memoirs of some lady of fashion in the reign of Francis I.—that is, he has the keen eye and the lightness of touch which enable him to group his incidents in the most dramatic and attractive way. We must look upon this work as presenting a faithful and vivid picture of France as it has been since the Battle of Sedan.

Lorand, Arnold. Health and Longevity Through Rational Diet. 8vo. Pp. 350. Philadelphia: E. A. Davis Company. \$2.50.

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Rose, A. M. D. Napoleon's Campaign in Russia. Anno. 1812—Medico-Historical. 12mo. Pp. 212. New York: Published by the Author. 173 Lexington Ave. \$1.50.

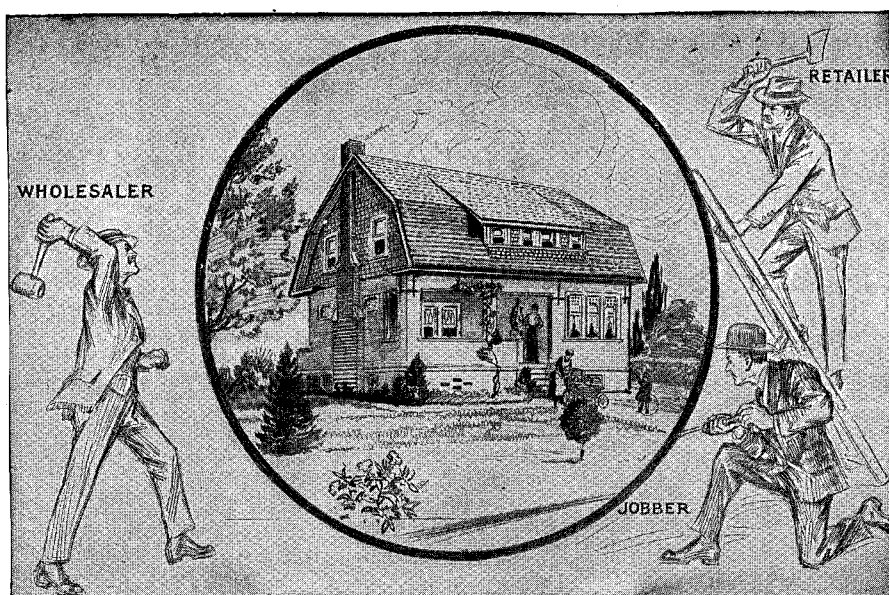
Dr. Rose has opened up a new and interesting field of inquiry with regard to the terrible retreat of Napoleon's army from Moscow. The horrors of that retreat have been outlined by many historians and by romance writers like Balzac, but the details, the scientific medical aspects of the campaign, have never been adequately dealt with before. A mass of unpublished material has been collected and arranged by Dr. Rose. The result is a volume of unique value and interest. The author writes with intelligence. He has reproduced nine of O. Merlé's spirited illustrations of Gelin's "In Russland 1812."

Balla, Ignatius. The Romance of the Rothschilds. Pp. 295. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1913. \$3 net.

It is certainly a romance that, in less than a century, a family should have risen from the position of "petty hawker" in the Frankfort Ghetto to that of "the first bankers of Europe." The story of this rise comprizes much of the history of Europe, the story of the debts and loans of its constituent states during that century. This volume gives an account of the fabulous success of the Rothschild family and a sketch of the lives of the different members who have contributed to its greatness. The founder was Maier Amschel, a small Jewish trader, but his sons became millionaires and his grandsons multi-millionaires. The strongest characteristics of the entire family have been devotion to race and religion, "concord, integrity, industry" (the motto of the Rothschild Barony, created in 1822); and their loyalty to the instructions of the family founder, which obliges them to marry only in their own ranks. Banks were established in the cities of London, Paris, Vienna, Frankfort, and Naples, with one brother in charge of each. Each brought the best that was in him to the development of the Rothschild fortune and reputation. It is a wonderful record of a wonderful family and must be universally interesting as the history of the most powerful banking establishment in Europe. The volume is enlivened by anecdotes and intimate details and shows what can be accomplished by united effort and devotion.

Our Book of Memories. Letters by Justin McCarthy to Mrs. Campbell Fraed. Pp. 461. Boston: Small, Maynard & Company. 1913. \$4.

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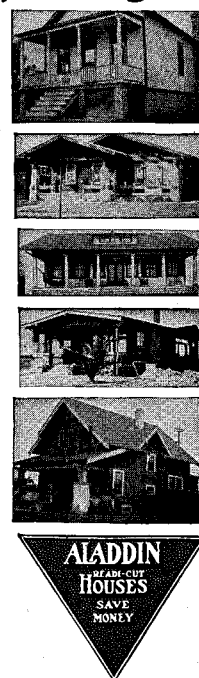
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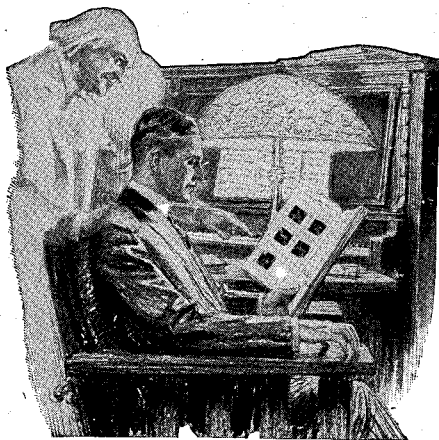
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Charles Stewart Parnell figures prominently in the discussions. It is interesting to read a friend's criticism on the weakness and greatness of the "uncrowned King." It is a book of deep interest, edifying and entertaining, and combines the fascination of a novel with the authoritative facts of history.

Phillips, Mary E. James Fenimore Cooper. Pp. 368. New York and London: John Lane Company. 1913. \$2.50 net.

Miss Phillips's book is a direct and simply told sketch of Cooper, the man—not the author. It gives, in a clear, forceful way, accounts of events in his life, his associates, his homes, his works, and his character. We see a man successful in a material as well as an artistic way, and to whom all experiences furnished available material, from his years in the navy, to his foreign travels of later years. His home life and its beauties are made real in these pages. There is a wealth of illustrations. Many of these, indeed, the most of them, will be entirely new to the public. Americans should know more of its great men, particularly this famous author. Every loyal American should read the book. Professor Lounsbury's volume on Cooper—a little masterpiece of criticism and narrative—is admirably supplemented by Miss Phillips's book. Readers of each will find it necessary to go to the other, in order to complete their knowledge of this great American.

Memoirs Relating to Fouché, Minister of Police under Napoleon I. Translated from the French by E. Jules Méras. Cloth. Pp. 314. New York: Sturgis and Walton. \$1.50 net.

A chapter of French history from the sources, whether recorded by the Duc d'Ortrante or compiled from his journals, is here offered to English readers. Seen through the medium of a personality which "lacked nothing in ability, but little in common sense, everything in virtue," the times portrayed seem sordid, and the character of Napoleon does not appear in heroic size. The spirit of self-appreciation which pervades the memoirs does not conduce to unprejudiced interpretations of contemporaneous events, of which the writer considered himself *magne pars*. The student of French history will, however, find interesting material in the record.

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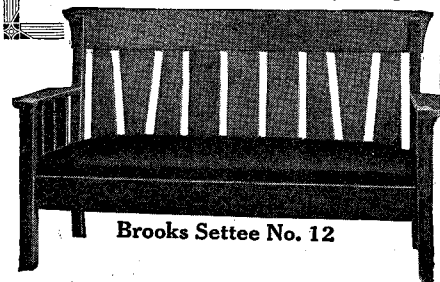
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RECENT FICTION.

Crockett, S. R. Patsy. Pp. 311. New York: Macmillan Company.

Patsy was the daughter of a Scotch laird, a fascinating creature full of life and spirit, a good friend to the Garlands, the adored of Louis Rainey, and beautiful to look upon. This Crockett tale presupposes Scotch heather, mountain-sides, and sandy reaches of shore, but it has the usual Crockett excitement in the episodes which portray the development of the drama. We see Patsy first racing along the sands to warn the Garland lads of the approach of the Press-Gang; later, in an exciting rescue by Stair Garland and Louis, when the Duke of Lyonesse attempts to abduct her. Throughout it is a love story of almost melodramatic tendencies, but it is full of action. The descriptions of court life and the wild moorland are contrastingly effective. Patsy finally realizes that the formalities of court life and a Prince's adulation do not satisfy her. She flies to the rescue of Stair at the first word of danger. Love finds a way, and, while the story is neither wonderful nor startling, it is an interesting tale full of excitement and with a satisfactory ending.

Housman, Laurence. King John of Jingo. Pp. 377. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.35.

Any one with a vivid imagination and a keen appreciation of satirical allegory will enjoy this book that reminds one, tho only slightly, of Mr. Chester's "Jingo." King John of Jingo is a typical monarch of modern development, of much pomp, and no power, and the narrative of his life, his desire to assert himself, and his consequent tilts with his cabinet ministers, form a forcible satire on modern English politics, and interesting reading. Together with his political awakening come some personal experiences with his son Max and daughter Charlotte, which give opportunity for frank talk on morals and modern movements. The story includes bomb explosions, the jailing of the monarch himself, and two interesting love episodes.

Pryce, Richard. Jezebel. Pp. 378. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$1.35.

Mr. Pryce is not as well known in America as in England, where he has been a successful writer for many years, but the reading public will appreciate this compelling and original story, which he tells with power and in easy style. The opening chapter gives the keynote of the whole narrative in the description of a church christening, where Lord Dormoral, believing his wife unfaithful, publicly brands her daughter with the name of "Jezebel." Stung by his unjust accusation and cruel coldness, the mother flees with her cousin, Mr. Riversley, and so gives the world a chance to look askance at the poor little maiden. As the child developed and grew into an unmistakable likeness to her father he was compelled to realize the mistake he had made. He then endeavored in every way to make up to his daughter in love and devotion for the results of his cruelty.

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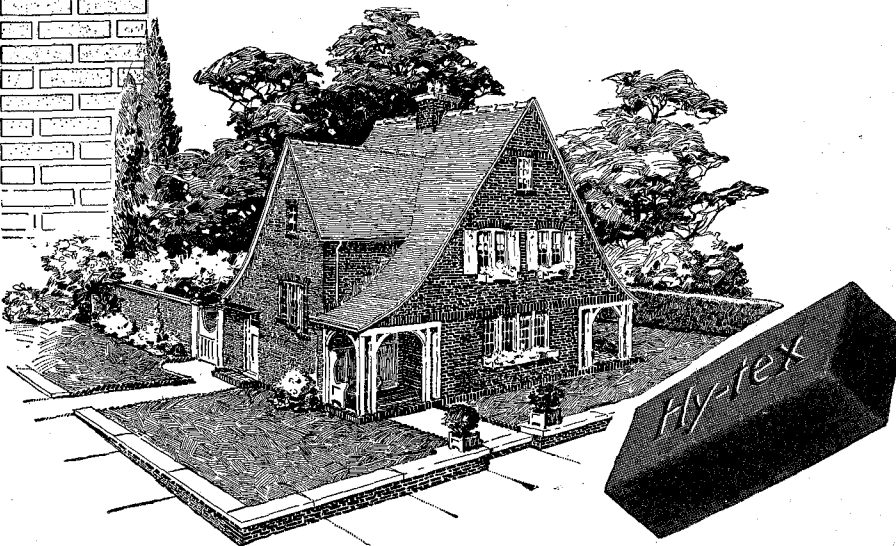
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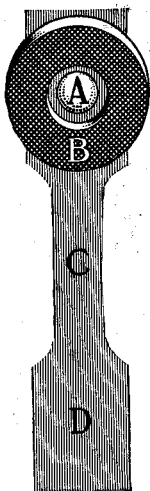
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CURRENT POETRY

"ALL modern poets," says Mr. John Macy, in his interesting and thoughtful book, "The Spirit of American Literature" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), "have been overwhelmed by the beauty of ancient poets; they have fed on the classics, sometimes assimilating them so thoroughly as to build new tissue of the divine nutriment, sometimes, far too often, trailing an undigested pseudo-classicism across their pages." He goes on to say that he who writes verse nowadays has at once a double resource and a double burden, having both the ancient poets and the tremendous body of poetry in living languages from which to draw an inspiration sometimes dangerous.

This "undigested pseudo-classicism," to use Mr. Macy's severe phrase, is not altogether absent from Eva Gore Booth's "The Agate Lamp" (Longmans, Green & Co.). The art, graceful and homely, which gave us such unforgettable lines as

"The little waves of Baffin
Go stumbling through my heart."

is almost lost in a multitude of unconvin-
cing poems to Leonardo Da Vinci, Rodin's Caryatides, Luini's Silenzia, Orpheus, and the Divina Commedia. The clear spirituality of the Irishwoman is supplanted by a cloudy mysticism. But there are some poems in the book of sufficient beauty to remind us that this is really the work of a poet. We quote two of them. The first is a splendidly colored picture. The thought in the eighth line is by no means new, but, as a whole, "Walls" is an admirable piece of work. The second poem suggests beautifully one of the greatest and most tragic figures of Celtic legend.

Walls

BY EVA GORE BOOTH

Free to all souls the hidden beauty calls,
The sea thrift dwelling on her spray-swept height,
The lofty rose, the low-grown aconite,
The gliding river and the stream that brawls
Down the sharp cliffs with constant breaks and
falls—
All these are equal in the equal light—
All waters mirror the one Infinite.

God made a garden, it was men built walls;
But the wide sea from men is wholly freed:
Freely the great waves rise and storm and break,
Nor softlier go for any landlord's need,
Where rhythmic tides flow for no miser's sake
And none hath profit of the brown sea-weed,
But all things give themselves, yet none may take.

The Romance of Maeve

BY EVA GORE BOOTH

The harvest is scant, and the laborer,
Returning at sunset with so few sheaves,
Has gathered gold bracken and silver fir
And boughs of the elm and the brown beech
leaves.

Fuel enough for the evening blaze,
When the blue of the sky grows wintry and
pale.

And the pilgrim home from the wild wood ways
Can read by the fire an ancient tale:

How a great Queen would cast away her crown,
The tumult of her high victorious pride,
To rest among the scattered fir-cones brown
And watch deep waters through the moonlight
glide.

One of the most attractively printed and bound books of verse published during the last few years is "Songs of the Love Unending, a Sonnet Sequence," which bears the imprint of The Brothers of the Book, Chicago, and was printed by Frederick and Bertha Goudy, at the Village Press, New York. Admirable as the little volume is in format, the quality of Mr. Kendall Banning's verse falls in no respect below the high level of its mechanical presentation. We quote two sonnets, remarkable in their combination of high and strongly felt emotion, and technical perfection.

Communion

BY KENDALL BANNING

No circumstance of death shall part us twain:
My love for thee is not for but a day;
But sometime, somehow, ever and for aye,
Mine arms shall hold thee to mine own again.
Time shall not enter unto love's domain.
Men, creeds and worlds and gods, in grim array,
Like chaff before the storm, shall sweep away,
And death shall die. But love, our king, shall reign.

Somewhere, between the black, abysmal night
That broods in silence, endless and profound
Below the thunders of the seventh hell,
And heaven's utmost high, celestial height,
Where perfect love by perfect peace is crowned,
My soul shall find thee, and the rest is well.

Coronation

BY KENDALL BANNING

My footsteps shall not falter; I shall win
My throne beside thee, by love's sword, and bear
My soul erect, and as a crown shall wear
The glories of the love-life that has been.
Yea, borne exultant in love's paladin,
Beneath thy banners, as to answered prayer,
I shall approach the sanctuary where
Thy spirit waits me, and shall enter in

Aside, O Death! And throw the portals wide,
That I may enter by thy mystic door
Where vision shall not fail nor lips be dumb.
There I with thee, as bridegroom with the bride,
Shall hold communion till space is not more
And time is ended. . . Yea, I come, I come!

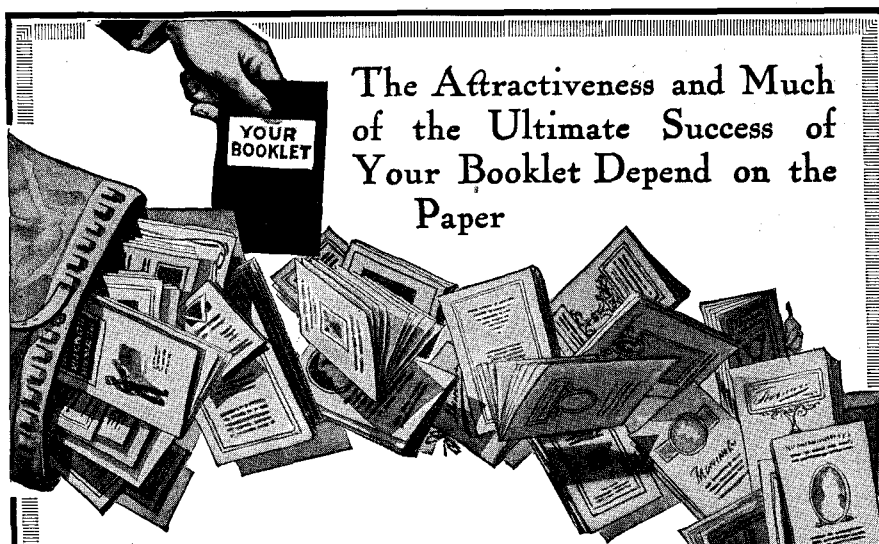
Katharine Tynan is a poet whose art grows surer and stronger with the years. She is, perhaps, best known for her work in the Irish idiom, but she writes equally well a verse free from any dialectal peculiarities. Here is a study of winter, vivid and sensuous, and marked by clear and imaginative symbolism. It appeared in the London *New Witness*:

The Winter Garden

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

The Winter Garden lies at rest,
The clay upon her brows and breast;
The winding sheet drawn to her chin;
Her eyes blue the lids within.

The Winter Garden grieved and pined—
She lies out in the rain and wind—



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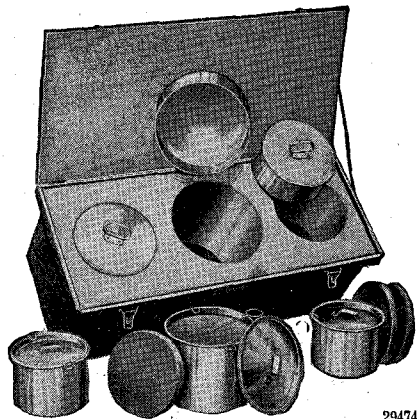
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Until she fell asleep so pure,
A quiet dreamer, still, demure.

They heaped her shroud with rose and myrtle;
Lilies, carnations strewed her kirtle;
Her kirtle of the green is on
Under the cere-cloth, straight and wan.

Sleeping she hath within her arms
The wild songs and the soft charms;
The butterfly by her is laid,
The bee streaked in her chilly bed.

A day will come, a day and hour,
Of a wild hope and a warm shower;
And a voice crying in bush and brake:
"The maid sleepeth: Daughter, awake!"

The Winter Garden then will rise,
Cast the clay from mouth and eyes:
Her eyes will be the eyes of a bride,
The King's Daughter be glorified.

In her green kirtle she will show;
Scattering blossom she will go:
She shall trip it on a green hill,
With the wind-flower and the daffodil.

Alone—withouten leaf or bud.
What wild dreams stir in her blood?
Under her hood what dream of mirth,
Of a new Heaven and a new earth?

It is a far cry from these memories and pictures to the recent tragedy in which Capt. Robert F. Scott heroically went to death. In *The Morning Albertan* a young Canadian poet commemorates the event in lines full of nervous energy and passionate sincerity.

The Antarctic Martyrs

BY ROBERT J. C. STEAD

Not to the wreck of crashing shell,
Not to the boastful bugle's breath;
Not as our war-made heroes fell,
Fell they, in the uttermost gates of death;
Hungered, and lone, in the ice-swept zone,
They died to the bleak wind's monotone.

Not in the war of man and man,
Not in the red, blood-heat of strife;
Not where the blasts of hatred fan
The baser hearts at the price of life;
Solemn and great, they sat with Fate,
And, knowing the end, dared still—to wait!

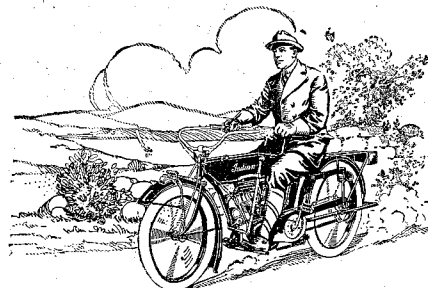
What did they seek in that manless land?
Glory or gold, or rich estate?
Nought: but they heard their God's command
Which bids our Britain still be great!
British—and mad—they could die, and be glad,
While the wild wastes wept for them, weirdly sad.

From the London *Spectator* we take this simple and musical rendition of an ancient and familiar tragedy.

An Old Song

DOROTHEA MACKELLAR

The almond-bloom is overpast, the cherry blossoms blow;
I never loved but one man, and I never told him so.
My flowers will never come to fruit, but I have kept my pride—
A little, cold, and lonely thing, and I have naught beside.
The spring wind caught my flowering dreams, they lightly blew away.
I never had but one true love, and he died yesterday.



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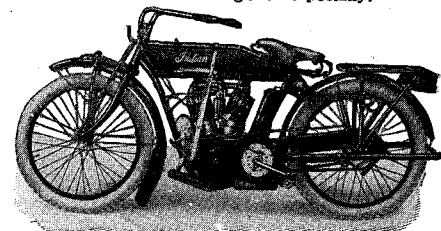
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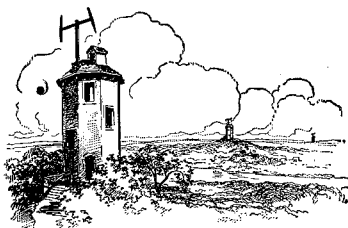
THE old-fashioned detective who assumes and asserts is being supplanted by the psychological investigator who weighs and measures. Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, the Harvard psychologist, was not taken seriously when, a few years ago, he began to advocate the practise of "psycho-analysis" in detecting criminals, but the power of suggestion as a means of making crooks catch themselves is now being used by many of the secret-service departments of the larger cities, and by practically all the best private agencies. "If you want to catch a crook," says Raymond C. Schindler, formerly manager of William J. Burns's agency in New York, "you must get that crook to help you. The crook will not, of course, take the job willingly. To get him to work is the problem of the real detective." The subject is dealt with at length by Arthur B. Reeve in *The World's Work*, and two stories from his article will illustrate the use of the new theory in practical thief-detection:

A prominent broker had been robbed by his brother, who for five or six years had been acting as his bookkeeper. The loss was fifty or sixty thousand dollars, and the money had been spent gradually on the "Great White Way."

When the thefts were finally discovered, the broker, not wishing to have his family name besmirched, did nothing more than discharge his brother. He first asked him, however, how much he had left, and the brother said that aside from two or three hundred dollars he had spent all. Reports came to the broker later that the brother was still keeping up the old pace. It seemed reasonable to suppose that he had some of the money "salted" away in a safety-deposit box, and for two or three weeks the brother was closely shadowed. But the shadowing led to nothing.

Here again the detectives were forced to fall back on the law of suggestion, and make the criminal catch himself. It was arranged with a newspaper that one copy of the morning edition should be published in which it was reported under a huge black scarehead that a prominent safety deposit institution had been rifled and the contents of the boxes stolen. The article went on to tell in detail how one of the clerks who had charge of the safe deposit vault had obtained, during two or three years, impressions of the keys of all the boxes. At an opportune time, the article said, he had rifled them all, taking the money and valuable documents. For obvious reasons, the report added, the name of the institution in which this occurred was withheld from publication, as the authorities expected to be able to apprehend the guilty clerk and did not wish to alarm the box-holders.

This single copy of the newspaper was delivered to the detective, who arranged that it should be placed on the breakfast table of the family of the suspected man.



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¶ About this period it was the custom, in adding or subtracting, to write down all of the figures and then laboriously foot up each column mentally—a crude, slow and necessarily inaccurate method but the only one available.

¶ The semaphore has been superseded by the modern telegraph (wire and wireless) and by the telephone. No one would think of using it now, but strangely enough it is still a common practice to employ in bookkeeping the faulty old method of mentally adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing, although a marvelous calculating device is obtainable which rivals the telegraph or telephone as a time saver.

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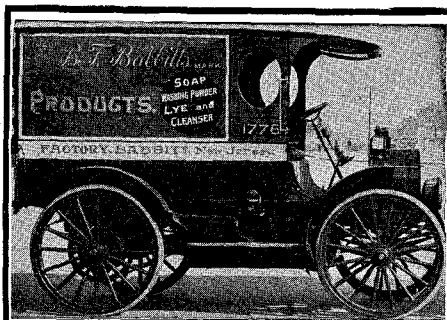
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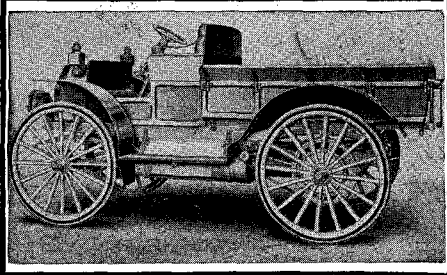
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It caught the attention of the family, as was expected, and was read aloud. That was enough. It aroused the curiosity of the brother concerning the safety of his own money. He was shadowed directly to the safe deposit vault in which he had hidden his spoils, just as his brother, the broker, had surmised. In this way a portion, at least, of the stolen money was recovered and the defaulter never learned that there had been a ruse employed to lead him on to show where he had hidden the stolen money.

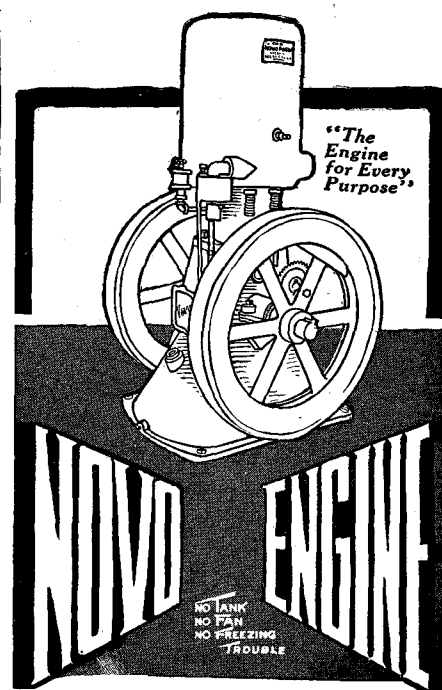
In a town in Northern New York a residence was entered while the family were at dinner and fifty thousand dollars' worth of jewelry was stolen. The investigation showed that two burglars had committed the robbery and that they had entered the building through an upstairs bed-room window. Some member of the family had left open the door of a safe that contained the valuables. Mr. Reeve goes on:

Modern methods of identification and apprehension of criminals, such as the Bertillon system and the finger-print method, caused suspicion to fall on two well-known crooks. Detectives investigating the case, after establishing by the finger-print system the probable identity of the crooks, exhibited their photographs to the inhabitants of the neighborhood where the robbery had occurred, and at least a partial identification was obtained. Several of the persons to whom the rogues' gallery pictures were exhibited picked out the same two pictures as looking to them most like the persons they had seen loitering about the town. The finger-prints, altho fair, were not so satisfactory as was necessary to make identification positive enough to secure a conviction. But, with the partial identification, the whole thing was positive enough to make the detectives certain that they were on the right track.

Within a few weeks in New York City they were able to round up the suspected crooks, and altho they were arrested there was not evidence sufficient to convict. The owner of the jewelry was naturally very anxious to recover it and private detectives were called in at this point with the difficult commission to recover the stolen jewelry.

Altho the two suspects who had been arrested were later released, it is well-known that criminals of this class are naturally of such a wary disposition that it is extremely hard to shadow them without their knowing it. The private detectives, however, obtained rooms in the neighborhood where the suspects lodged, and in that way they kept a partial watch on their movements, altho it was principally on the busy thoroughfares that they were followed. After a few weeks of shadowing in this way, the suspects apparently came to the conclusion that they were not being watched.

The problem which now confronted the detectives was to make use of the law of suggestion in such a way as to cause the suspects to go to the place where they had hidden the stolen jewelry. The plan that was adopted shows how simple it is to suggest a certain action to another, as if by telepathy.



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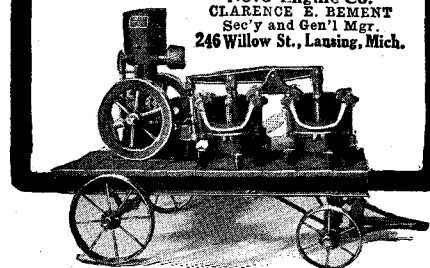
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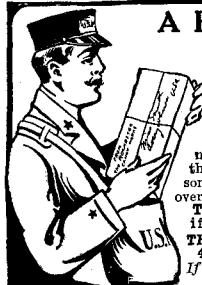


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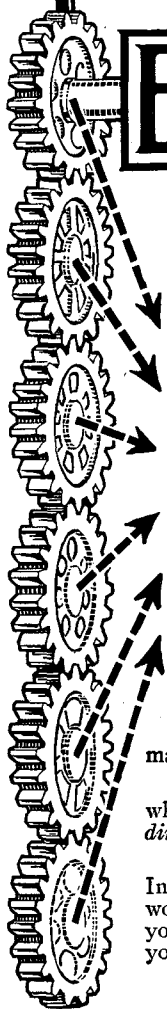
Through that mysterious underground channel that connects with even the darkest recesses of the questionable districts of any large city, word was passed by one of the detectives in such a way that it reached the ears of the first subject that the police had that very day recovered a substantial part of the jewelry. It was sufficient only to have this report reach the ears of the first suspect through the proper channel to arouse his suspicion. The more he thought of it the more he wondered whether his pal had "squealed." And the more he wondered, the more he desired to know. That was just what the detective had planned. The first suspect could resist no longer. He lost no time in hurrying to the spot where the jewelry had been hidden to see with his own eye whether the second suspect had failed him. He was shadowed to one of the suburbs of New York, where, buried under a railroad bridge beneath a foot of soil, was a box containing the jewelry.

GRIFFITH'S NATIONALS

EVIDENTLY the Washington baseball team's climb last year from seventh place to second increased the box-office receipts a good deal, for Manager Clark Griffith is doing more to fortify the club for the coming season than was ever done before. In years past the club generally went into spring training with twenty or twenty-five men, as there was very little money in the treasury, but now the number has been boosted to thirty-six. The team's fine work under the able generalship of Griffith proved that Washington fans were willing to spend their money for good sport, and the indications are that nothing short of a whole lot of bad luck will keep the Nationals out of the wind-up struggle for the American League pennant this year, for they have, in addition to their old string of regulars, a promising collection of recruits. The men are sized up by Harry H. Fry, the Washington *Star's* baseball writer, in a special article in the Chicago *Evening Post*:

There is no denying the fact that the Washington Club will be at least 15 per cent. better in 1913 than last year, this advance being based on the certain improvement to be expected from Pitcher Cashion and outfielder Shanks. Cashion continued to improve throughout the season, and at its close looked exceptionally good. He is as big and strong as Walter Johnson, and has almost the speed of the Coffeyville wonder. Cash couldn't get them over the better part of last season, but he kept everlastingly at it, and his control was fairly good in the final games. With Johnson, Groom, and Tom Hughes doing their usual work and Cashion showing improvement over last year, it can easily be seen that the pitching department looks very good. In addition Griffith has twelve other young pitchers on his list, the best of whom is Engle, who worked with the team last year. Manager Griffith's hobby, as is well known, is his pitch-

"Are You Losing Profits With Misfit Gears?"



EVERY manufacturer knows that the six driving "gears" of his business are (1) shipping facilities, (2) market, (3) fuel, (4) raw material, (5) labor and (6) living conditions.

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5. Labor: Indianapolis has ample labor, of diversified character.
6. Living conditions: Indianapolis has room in which its workers may breathe, grow and live.

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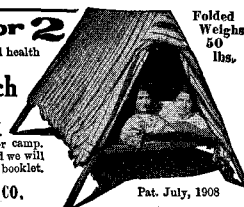
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Health and Deep Breathing

By D. O. HARRELL, M.D.

Did you ever stop to think that the one most important thing in the world to you, and to every other human being—is air? You could live without food or water or clothing for some time; you could not exist five minutes without air.

Although everyone knows that one must have air to live, few people understand the vital connection between their general health and the quantity and quality of the air they breathe. Physicians find that not one person in twenty (possibly not one in a hundred) habitually breathes deeply. We are able to trace directly to that fact a large proportion of the cases of anæmia, nervous breakdown and general ill health which come to us for treatment.

A little knowledge of the functions of the lungs and the part they play in maintaining health and vigor in the human body will show the great advantages gained by using one's breathing power to its fullest capacity. Every time your heart beats, a current of bright, red, *purified* blood is sent coursing through your arteries to every part of your body, renewing the wornout tissues with life-giving oxygen and gathering up the waste in the system. Then back through the veins to the heart again where it is pumped into the lungs, which rid it of its poisonous matter and give it a fresh supply of oxygen. In the course of forty or fifty heart beats, every drop of blood in your body passes in this way through your heart and lungs.

If your supply of air is shut off, the heart goes on pumping just the same, and the blood, laden with impurities, is forced through the arteries and veins again and again, becoming fouler with every circuit. In two or three minutes the brain is clogged—you become unconscious—in a few minutes more the heart itself is unable to go on, and death results. That is what happens when the supply of air is entirely cut off, as in the case of strangling or drowning. *The same thing, to a lesser degree, happens when one habitually breathes in a shallow manner, using only a small portion of the available lung surface.*

In order to secure and maintain vigorous health of mind and body, the first thing necessary is to make sure that the lungs have an abundant supply of oxygen to thoroughly perform their function of eliminating the poisonous matter which is constantly being deposited in the system through the waste of muscular and nervous tissue. The only sure way to do this is to train oneself to breathe deeply.

Many men and women, who have never known from childhood what it is to feel fresh and vigorous as they start for their day's work, who are tired out at noon and completely "done up" before they get home at night, would feel themselves different persons after a few weeks of systematic deep breathing.

There are a number of publications on this subject which give valuable information to anyone wishing to learn how to breathe deeply. One of the best I have seen is a neat little booklet, published by Paul von Boeckmann, R.S., of 1356 Terminal Bldg., 103 Park Avenue, New York City, which may be obtained of the author for ten cents in coin or stamps. It is illustrated with diagrams and written in a pleasing, non-technical style, easily understood by one not a member of the medical profession. Dr. von Boeckmann explains in it several simple breathing exercises worth many dollars to anyone suffering from the ills caused by insufficient, shallow breathing.

[Advertisement.]

ing force, and the remarkable way be bettered Bob Groom last year speaks volumes for his ability in improving the youngsters he has under contract.

There is nothing too good to say about Washington's catching staff, every one of the trio—Henry, Ainsmith, and Williams—being a star last year. Williams was thought to be the "weak sister" by many of the wise boys until John Henry was injured, and then the ex-Red Sox receiver came to the front with flying colors; in fact, he was so strong with the stick that he was frequently sent in as pinch hitter, something very unusual in the big leagues. Henry last week came out of the hospital with his bad knee reported as good as ever, so that the three receivers can be depended upon to deliver the goods from start to finish.

Second base is the one position that has been worrying Grif ever since last July, when Morgan "blew," up to the present time. From the opening of the season until July, Ray Morgan hit over the .300 mark and then faded away to almost nothing. Laporte was secured, and filled in nicely with his big bludgeon, but he is just a "leetle" bit too slow in fielding for a team with pennant chances. Grif is figuring on starting Morgan again at second, and should the little fellow hold on with the bat the Washington Club will be a very dangerous contender for the flag.

Gandil at first is touted to show improvement this year, but if he shows as well as last year nothing more could be asked. Grif figures that Gandil's experience last year will help him a great deal, but he loses sight of the fact that the American League twirlers have also sized up the big first baseman, and he will have to be very clever to again hit over the .300 mark. Foster, the other "kid" secured last year, may improve, but everybody will be satisfied if he shows as well as he did in 1912. His case is similar to Gandil's. He may have hit as well as he did on account of being new to the pitchers, but if he continues with his sensational place hitting, the "old fox" and the local fans will be satisfied. George McBride at short can be depended upon to furnish his usual brilliant fielding game and help out everybody with his coaching and advice. The Washington patrons have about tumbled to the fact that the "Gorgeous One" is about as nifty a shortstop as there is in the business.

Left field is about the only outer garden for which there is any competition at the training-camp this spring. Howard Shanks proved a wonderful fielder in his first dash into the majors, but hit well under the .300 mark, which is a handicap for a first-class team. At that, Shanks hit the ball very hard and timely, but had the hard luck of generally driving the sphere directly at an opposing fielder. If Howard gets that ball into safe territory more frequently this year he will be a fixture in left field.

"Zeb" Milan, Mr. Fry thinks, can be passed up as a star in the same class with Cobb and Speaker. Milan improved a great deal last year, perfecting the "fade-away" slide, and learning some other valuable tricks. Dan Moeller is expected to be a regular in right field, as his bad shoul-

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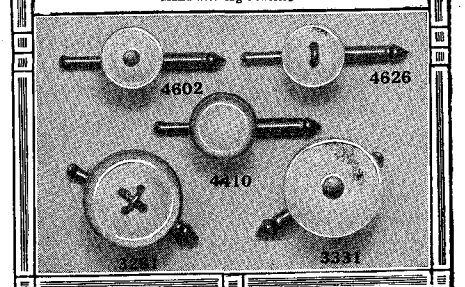
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der has healed during the winter months. To continue:

As substitutes for the outfield Grif has three splendid possibilities in Connolly, from the International League; Welchance, from the Southern, and Calvo, the Cuban. Every one of these men comes to Grif with the highest recommendations, and should either Shanks or Moeller "blow," one of this trio will be slt into his place. Welchance and Connolly hit over the coveted .300 mark last year, and Calvo is the sensational player who astonished the Athletics with his hitting in Cuba last fall when the ex-champs went a-touring to the isle.

This winds up a review of the Washington Club with about the same outfit it did so well with last season. Grif refused to stand "pat" on account of the many dangerous reefs to be encountered in baseball, and, as a result, he is apparently as well fortified with new material as any manager in the country.

Manager Griffith was seen by your correspondent, and in response to the query as to what he thought of the outlook for the coming season, said:

"I wouldn't be at all surprized if the American League season this year should turn out to be a grilling contest from the opening day until the close, with at least six clubs fighting for the pennant. We have a 'weak sister' in the East and also one in the West, but I'm not mentioning names. Outside of Boston, the Athletics and Washington, there are three others that may come at any time, and this year would be as good as any. It would be a great thing if only three or four games separated the first and sixth club at the finish.

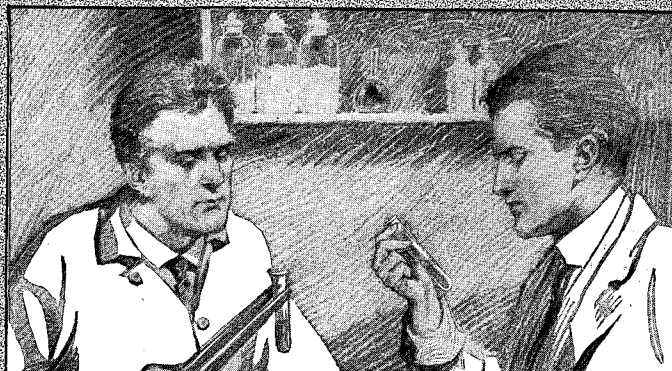
"Naturally, I expect great things of the Nationals. My boys were very good last year, and, should we be able to again secure the lucky breaks and also obtain a slight improvement in playing strength, we will make Boston and the Athletics go some to head us off. I mention these two clubs, as they are generally picked to finish ahead of us.

"Gandil has had his tonsils cut out, which troubled him a great deal last fall, resulting in a sort of malarial fever, and I look for the big boy to come through even better than he did last year. Danny Moeller writes me that his bad shoulder has grown a great deal stronger, and if this proves true, I'll throw up my hat with glee, as I think Dan is one of the best outer gardeners in the world. In fact, the outfield has given me no concern, and my only worry is over second base. If Morgan can hold on with the stick my worries will be at an end, as he is one of the best fielders around second base who has come through in recent years.

"If you remember, we did very little last spring in the way of winning games, and I am booking on getting a good start this year. It would have required very few victories last spring to have given us the flag, on top of what we did in the fall.

"The youngsters I have drafted this year are an unusually good-looking lot, and I am going to surprize the baseball world with three or four new men who are bound to cut a wide swath this year. I am especially fond of the kids I have added to the pitching force, and believe I have secured at least two twirlers who will become regulars before the season is two months old."

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MEXICO'S BRIGHTER SIDE

WHAT we read about destitution, hunger, and sickness in Mexico is only half of the story of conditions down there. As usual, the poverty of the masses has its opposite; and the large percentage of the population has not been in peonage so long without producing wealth in large quantities for the exclusive benefit of a comparatively small number of people. In view of the fact that for some time little has been said about the upper classes in the revolutionary republic, an interview about them given in the *Baltimore News* by Richard H. Edmonds, editor of *The Manufacturers' Record*, is both timely and enlightening. Mr. Edmonds thinks many Americans fail to understand the character, education, and charms of the men who have led in state, financial, and business affairs in Mexico. He says there is no denying the piteous plight of the lower classes, but he is of the opinion that under Diaz "wonderful strides" were made in general education. We read:

Mexico is a country of extremes—of great wealth and of dire poverty, of land as rich as the valley of the Nile and of arid deserts that produce little but cactus and intolerable dust; of low, rich, tropical coast lands, and of mountains nearly 18,000 feet high; of mineral resources that have been the envy of the world, and of vast stretches of barren regions; of homes of splendor and of huts of indescribable dirt and poverty.

The City of Mexico has a population of about 400,000. It is a beautiful city; indeed, very justly often called the "Paris of America." The leading families of the city, as well as of other parts of Mexico, are generally people of education, refinement, courtly in their manners, and hospitable to the extreme. For many years it has been the custom for the sons and daughters of the well-to-do families to be educated abroad, very generally in Paris, and much of the life and fashion of Paris is reflected in the City of Mexico.

In the newer portion of the city, as compared with the very old sections, the homes are beautiful and many of them very costly. The streets are largely of asphalt, and when I was there were the cleanest that I have ever seen.

The leading boulevard, known as the Paseo de la Reforma, is regarded as one of the most beautiful boulevards in the world. It is about two miles long, leading from the central part of the newer portion of the city to the park surrounding Chapultepec Palace. It is about 400 feet wide, lined with magnificent homes. The driveway on either side of the parking in the center is wide enough for three carriages abreast. On Sunday afternoons this boulevard is crowded with equipages, from the finest to the humblest, driving two or three abreast.

The boulevard leads to Chapultepec Palace, a beautiful structure on a high, rocky mass. This is the summer home of Mexico's Presidents. The view from one of the verandas is one of the finest in the world. At the base of the rocky formation on which Chapultepec was built is a monu-



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ment erected to the Mexican cadets killed in 1847 while defending the place from the American Army, which was storming these heights. In the rear of the palace is the military school, the West Point of Mexico, and it was the cadets of this school to whom this monument was erected.

The City of Mexico, altho in a valley shaped somewhat like a saucer, has an elevation of about 7,400 feet. The National Palace, in which Madero made his stand against Diaz, is probably the most unpretentious public building in the city. It is a two-story structure, 700 feet long, facing a large public square. In it are the offices of the executive departments of the Government, and, unlike the White House at Washington, it is not the home of the President.

In the course of a trip to Mexico several years ago I and my companions spent several hours with President Diaz discussing Mexico, its resources and its possibilities. At that time great stress was being laid by Diaz upon the importance of the Mexican Government giving every possible encouragement to outside capital and men coming into the country. It was said that Mexico regarded the outside investor or the man who came for any business from other countries as its guest, and as its guest the amplest protection must be given.

On the trip Mr. Edmonds visited Enrique C. Creel, afterward Ambassador to the United States. In English the ex-Ambassador's name is Henry Clay Creel, his father having been a Kentuckian who married the daughter of Governor Terrazi of Chihuahua. To continue:

Mr. Creel is a financier of international reputation. At that time he was president of two banks, one at Chihuahua, his home city, with a capital of \$4,000,000, and one in the City of Mexico, with a capital of \$25,000,000. There are two or three banks in the City of Mexico which have a capital of about \$25,000,000 each, and a large number of smaller banks.

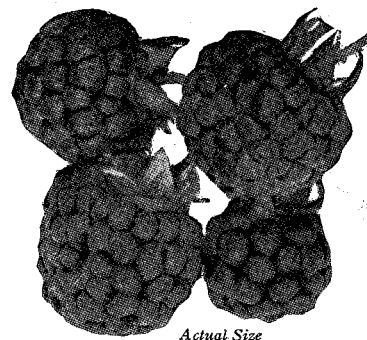
Mr. Creel insisted that there was no reason why any bank properly organized under a system such as prevailed in Mexico should ever fail, and at that time none had failed.

Mr. Creel is an interesting illustration of the men of very great wealth in Mexico. I sometimes heard him referred to as the "Rockefeller of Mexico," altho he did not rank with Rockefeller in extent of wealth. In fact, I did not hear his wealth estimated at more than \$25,000,000, but his father-in-law, Governor Terrazi, was generally credited with having \$150,000,000. Judging, however, by the business enterprises owned or controlled by Creel, the estimate of his wealth seemed to be small. At that time he owned a \$1,500,000 iron and steel plant in Chihuahua, a cotton-seed oil mill and soap factory that had cost about \$1,500,000, a street-railway system, and a number of other local enterprises. He was heavily interested in railroad and mining operations, and in cattle raising in addition to his banking.

His father-in-law had a cattle-ranch of 6,000,000 acres, somewhat larger than the State of Maryland. He estimated that he had on the ranch between 500,000 and 600,000 head of cattle. We traveled through it one day for about ninety miles.



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Actual
Size



Actual Size

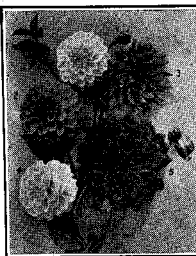
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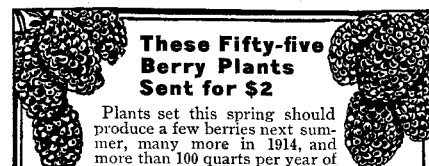
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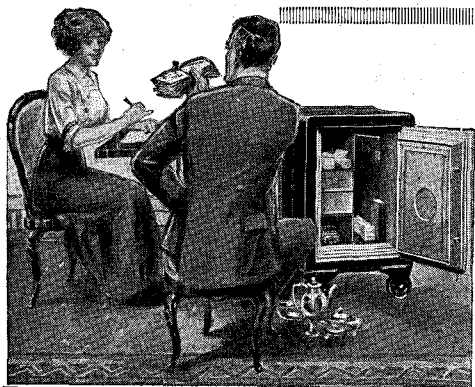
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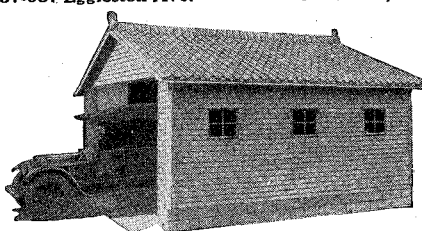
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After passing through this ranch Mr. Creel took our party the next day 30 or 40 miles out from Chihuahua to a 1,000,000-acre ranch owned by a relative. It was on a great plateau, having an elevation of 6,000 or 7,000 feet, almost as level as a floor and as beautiful as the best of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

After visiting Governor Terrazi's ranch and this one owned by a relative, I asked Mr. Creel if he was engaged in ranching. He said that he had recently started a ranch on a small scale. He had, he said, 2,500,000 acres in it, tho it was so new that he only had some 20,000 head of cattle on it.

The area of Mexico is nearly 800,000 square miles, considerably more than a quarter as large as the United States. Its peculiar formation gives it a coast-line rather greater than that of the United States, even counting the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Gulf coasts, but, of course, omitting Alaska.

Mexico has been the center of silver mining for centuries. Accurate figures are not obtainable as to the amount mined in early days, but it has been carefully estimated that during the last 400 years Mexico has produced about \$5,000,000,000 worth of silver, or about one-half of the total output of the world during that period. Humboldt called Mexico "the treasure-house of the world," and this is about the way in which geologists and mineral experts regard that country in relation to silver, gold, and copper.

ABRUZZI'S RECORD CLIMB

THE FARMER who sneered at Switzerland as a mighty poor farming country would no doubt find his opinion matched by a Tibetan who would consider it an insignificant mountain country. After reading the account of the expedition of the Duke of the Abruzzi to the Himalayas, it seems pretty plain that if the entire range of Alps were transplanted to that part of Asia, the explorer would pass them by with scarcely a look. They would be little more than pretty foot-hills. The highest peaks of the Alps are about three miles tall, or 15,000 feet. Mont Blanc measures 15,782, and is considered quite a mountain thereabouts, but in the Himalayas we read that there are literally thousands above 20,000 feet in height, and hundreds tower much higher that are not even considered important enough for a name. The entire range is 500 miles wide and would stretch half way from New York to San Francisco. All these stupendous facts are set forth in the volume entitled "Karakoram and Western Himalaya," by Filippo de Filippi, F.R.G.S. (Dutton), devoted to an account of the Duke's expedition of 1909, when he broke all previous records of mountaineering and climbed 24,600 feet toward the stars. Even then he was a long way from the summit of this mighty chain. The author tells us that there are no fewer than 75 peaks taller than 24,000 feet, 48 above 25,000, 16 above 26,000, 5 above 27,000,

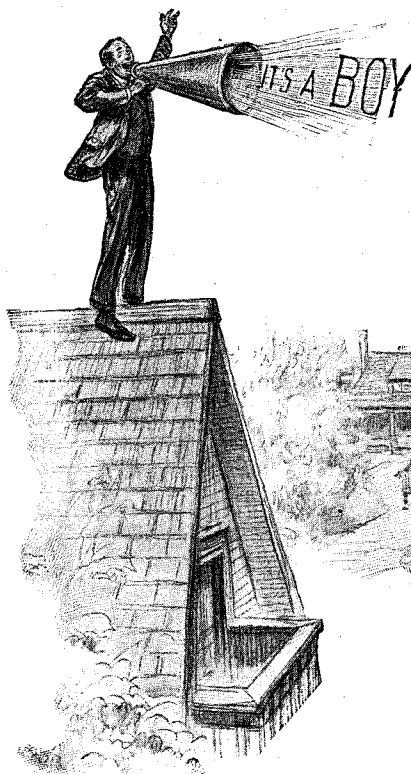
and 3 above 28,000, while Mt. Everest is over 29,000, or nearly 6 miles. Everest is situated in the Nepal range, which is protected from European visitors by the desire of the native rulers and by treaties between England and Russia, and no topographer has got within 80 miles of this chain. The Duke of Abruzzi, therefore, set out to conquer the second highest peak, known by the simple name of K2, and only 750 feet lower than Mt. Everest. After persistent and heroic efforts well worthy of success, the Duke and his party found the peak too formidable and turned to the neighboring Bride Peak, a little over 25,000 feet tall. Their efforts to conquer this mountain and their success in reaching the highest point yet reached by man are related in part as follows:

On the 13th [of July, 1909], the three porters came down to the base camp for supplies. At Camp XIII, among the séracs, they picked up the coolies, who had been there alone since the evening of the 10th. Two of their number, unable to stand the continuous storms, the cold, and loneliness, had roped themselves together the next day and succeeded in finding a way down among the labyrinth of crevasses. This was the only case of desertion in the entire campaign. The other seven coolies had stayed faithfully at their post. We only sent five of them back from the base camp, and they and the porters reached Chogolisa on the 16th.

The snow had ceased. The peaks were still heavily shrouded, but it seemed reasonable to hope that this improvement indicated a break in the long spell of bad weather. Experience had taught that the respite would be brief, and was to be profited by to the uttermost. With the purpose of expediting the march, the stores for the shelter-camp were all carried up on the day before to the spot where the party had spent the night of the 11th. The evening was not promising. The top of Bride Peak freed itself, but above it were high stratus and cumulus clouds, and the sun set in the midst of long bands of cirrus. However, the die was cast. Next morning, despite uncertain weather, the Duke set out at half-past six with the guides and porters. They reached the point where the supplies had been deposited, took them up and went on, climbing the slope to the very foot of the saddle. It goes without saying that the snow was as bad as ever. The porters were sent back to Chogolisa, and the tents put up, 22,483 feet above sea-level and only 2,627 feet below the summit of the peak. This figure derived from the pressure readings with the Fortin barometer. No one before now had ever camped at such a height except possibly Longstaff. In 1905 he passed a night in the open on the snowy crest of Gurla Mandhata, at a height tentatively estimated by him to be about 23,000 feet.

The snow began again; but the guides kept on, with the intention of breaking a path to facilitate the next day's ascent. It did seem as tho fate intended to be kind at last, for all was clear at sunset, and a magnificent starry sky gave promise of a clear morrow.

At half-past five on the morning of July 18th the little party left their shelter. They all realized that the crisis was at hand,



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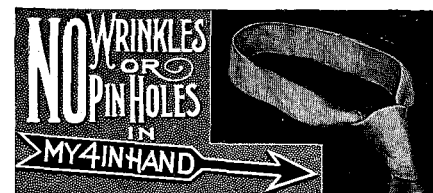
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that the day would either see their efforts crowned with success or witness their final discomfiture. The air was lifeless, the sun weak and pale, and surrounded by a watery aureole of clouds, a sight of most unfavorable augury. As far up as the shoulder the snow was fairly compact, and allowed good progress. In an hour they had reached the top of the shoulder, and stood at 23,000 feet. All about them the mist had closed in, a danger graver than any other for the mountain climber, concealing surrounding perils, and making it impossible to contend with obstacles by rendering them invisible.

They had reconnoitred on the 12th, the first part of the route. Beyond this they guided themselves by their recollection of the ridge as it appeared from below. Thus they reached some rocks rising from the snow about two-thirds of the distance from the summit. They knew they had to keep in midway between the cornice and a great open crevasse a little way below. The snow was very trying, being over two feet deep, and the grade was steep. The foot went down so far at every step that one felt there was no solid ground beneath. At every ominous creaking of the snow they were obliged to bear away obliquely toward the cornice, until the appearance of fissures and the breath of a cold wind from below warned them that they were hanging over the abyss. Again they would cut the slope farther down, until at no great distance from them an extent of snow would detach itself with a crack and slide rustling down toward the gap. The pick-axes sunk to the handle without meeting any resistance, so there was no hope of their being able to stop the snow from sliding. Nothing could be seen beyond a few yards, but they realized that bottomless gulfs opened on every side.

Thus they climbed for four and a half hours, slowly and evenly, making brief halts every fifteen minutes. They breathed quickly, but not laboriously, and their fatigue was not very great, despite the steep grade, the heaviness of the snow, and the lifeless air. By 11 o'clock they had gained the prominence of rock noted from below—24,278 feet up—and after a short rest they essayed to climb it. It was firm and solid rock coated here and there with verglas, but directly they had to climb with hands as well as feet; great difficulty in breathing became apparent, and their progress was very slow. The rocks were conquered in two hours, and the Duke believed himself to be at last upon the terminal crest. Instead of this, another tract of steep snow-covered slope stretched away vaguely into the mist above them. They knew the cornice was on their right, and on the left the mountain-side fell precipitously, rugged with séracs just dimly seen. It would have been madness to go on blindly, over a slope of unknown inclination, even the general direction of which had not been made out from below, edged with a wide cornice and covered with deep and treacherous snow. The calm, mild weather permitted them to stop awhile, in the faint hope that some fugitive wind would brush away the mists. The Fortin barometer registered 12 3/8 in., the temperature stood at 21° F., and the tension of aqueous vapor was 3/8 in. These observations, corrected by reference to those of the stations of Srinagar, Leh, Skardu, and Gilgit, gave a height of 24,600 feet.

They waited for two hours. At half-past



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three the weather was unchanged, and the Duke was forced to give the order for retreat. There was a long and dangerous descent to be made before nightfall. Neither he nor any of his three companions noticed any ill effects from the rarefaction of the air. All their pulses were regular, only a little over 100. They had climbed to within 510 feet of the summit, and there is no manner of doubt that, given a clear atmosphere, even with the bad condition of the snow, they would have completed the ascent in a couple of hours and reached 25,110 feet.

Cautiously they returned by the track they had made on their upward journey through the treacherous snow, proceeding more rapidly after they had passed the shoulder. The porters and coolies were waiting for them at the tents. It was once more snowing hard, but the Duke was anxious to break camp and go down to Chogolisa. All proved to be equal to the task, and they arrived at Chogolisa Saddle in fourteen hours, fully eleven of which were spent in strenuous exertion between 22,483 and 24,600 feet. The story goes on:

The readings taken by the Duke on an aneroid barometer, from time to time, during the march, allow us to estimate the vertical distance gained per hour. In seven and a quarter hours of marching they had made 2,117 feet of height, or 292 feet an hour. If we subtract from this the ascent of the rocks, which of itself took two hours, the result for the entire distance over the snows is 341 feet per hour. In the first hour 517 feet were gained. From then on the apportionment was as follows: between 23,000 and 23,458 feet, 396 feet per hour; between 23,458 and 24,278 feet, 273 feet; and in the last stretch, on the steep rocks, 160 feet. This last figure confirms the opinion of many mountain-climbers that, unless there are snow slopes to march upon, the highest summits of the earth will never be conquered, as the climbing of rocks is too exhausting at the low atmospheric pressure of great altitudes. The average rate of the Duke is far below that made by Graham during his contested ascent of Kabru in 1883. He claimed to have covered a vertical distance of 5,400 feet, between 18,500 and 23,900 feet, with an average per hour of 650 feet. Longstaff ascended Trisul in 1906, leaving his camp at 17,450 feet, and reaching the summit (23,406 feet), in ten hours, with an average approximately the same as that of Graham, 595 feet per hour. These, however, were both ascents made under favorable conditions of weather, snow, etc., and every mountaineer knows the vast difference between this and marching in deep, soft snow. Thus it will not cause any surprise that in the ascent of Bride Peak the time taken to gain a like vertical distance was nearly double. It seems probable that in clear weather, and with the snow in good condition, the top of the peak could be reached from Chogolisa in about ten hours.

The circumstances under which the enterprise of the Duke was carried out give it an experimental value much more convincing than that possessed by any of the other known records. The latter have often been real overstrains, outside of the



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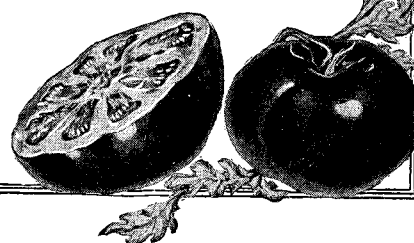
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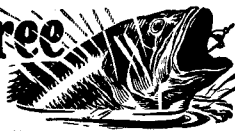


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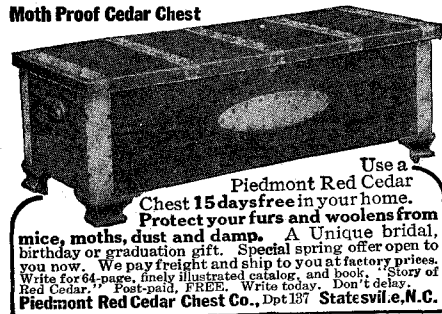
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physiological field, and their success has been due to the presence of especially favorable conditions. First of all, the Duke and his guides have given the best evidence we have thus far of the resistance of human beings during long stays at the highest altitudes, and of the possibility of severe and continued exertion at such heights. He and his guides lived for thirty-seven days at or above 16,000 feet, and then for another seventeen were never below 18,000 feet, of which nine were spent at and above 21,000 feet—all this under the disadvantage of cramped accommodation, almost constantly bad weather, and with nourishment reduced from want of appetite. During this period they made two ascents, which meant four days of the most fatiguing work, sleeping at 21,673 and 22,483 feet, and reaching 23,458 and 24,600 feet of altitude.

The height attained by the Duke exceeds by 700 feet the greatest altitude up to then achieved by men upon the mountains. In 1883 Graham made a series of notable ascents in the Himalaya of Gahrwal, after which he went to Sikkim with the guides Emil Boss and Ulrich Kaufmann, and stated that he had climbed the Kabru up to the saddle a little below the summit, 23,900 feet high. Twenty-eight years before, the brothers Schlagintweit had reached about 22,250 feet in an ascent of Kamet in the Nanda Devi group in Gahrwal. During the interval no other approach to this height was made, except by M. Weiner, who climbed Mount Illimani, in the Bolivian Andes, 21,224 feet high. Most mountaineers believed at that time that such ascents must invariably be attended by serious physical consequences. The ease which Graham asserted had marked this ascent of Kabru was considered to throw doubt on the actuality of the performance, and the incomplete and cursory account of the enterprise gave ground for much dispute among mountain-climbers—dispute which only ceased when, in 1907, Rubenson and Monrad Aas climbed the Kabru, or at least the saddle between the two peaks. Their account seems at first blush to show more improbability than the succinct narrative of Graham. The undertaking was not the result of a deliberately concerted plan, but was rather of an almost casual nature. The two explorers were obliged to live for two weeks on reduced rations, and they made their ascent alone, up dangerous ice slopes, wearing shoes from which the nails had been removed to prevent their feet from freezing. They descended for the most part at night by moonlight, etc., etc. Yet no one cast a doubt upon their veracity. Nor do I wish for a moment to call it in question, convinced as I am that their account must inspire the most complete belief. But its acceptance by mountain climbers in general is the best evidence of the great change which has taken place in current opinion upon the possibility of ascending to great heights without marked physical disturbance. Beyond a doubt this change of ground is due to the conquest of high peaks which has been slowly going forward all the while.

In order to avoid a lengthened list, I will confine myself here to ascents of 23,000 feet and over. In 1879, S. M. Vines, a member of the E. A. Fitzgerald expedition, with the guide, A. Burgener, climbed Mount Aconcagua, 23,100 feet high. In

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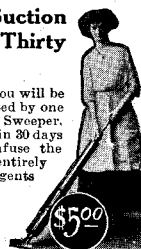
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1903, Dr. Workman reached a height of 23,394 feet on the ridge of a mountain at the head of Chogo Lungma glacier. Longstaff climbed to a considerable height on the ridge of Gurla Mandhata in 1905—probably beyond 23,000 feet, tho instrumental observations of the altitude were lacking. In 1906, Mrs. Workman climbed a peak of 23,264 feet in the Nun Kun group; and in the same year Longstaff conquered Trisul, 23,406 feet. Thus in twenty-six years, from 1883 to 1909, no one exceeded the height supposed to have been reached by Graham, and this, after the Norwegian achievement, became the official record.

The author does not think the greatest importance of the Duke's climb lies in its having surpassed by seven hundred feet Graham's record, but rather in its having been made under such unfavorable conditions of snow and weather. To conclude:

I would call attention, as especially worthy of remark, to the fact that the Duke was able to take the coolies up to the highest camp, 22,483 feet high, and that they lived under the most adverse conditions for more than two weeks among the snow and séracs of the glacier flowing down from Chogolisa Saddle. If the snow had been firm, the weather fine, and other conditions favorable, there would have been no great difficulty in getting them to transport a camp even as high up as the eastern shoulder of Bride Peak (over 23,000 feet), an altitude from which it would be possible to reach to above 26,000 feet in one day.

Then as regards the physiological possibility of still higher ascents, the Duke's experience was such as to encourage other explorers. It is unlikely that any disturbance of the system caused by low atmospheric pressure under ordinary mountaineering conditions would appear suddenly and without warning, even without a previous loss of energy to a considerable degree. It is fair to conclude, from the good physical condition of the Duke and his guides at 24,600 feet, and from the absence of any ill result of their long stay at this altitude, that if the feat had been attempted when the expedition first reached the Baltoro, with each member at the maximum of his powers and the mountains covered with old, compact snow, it would probably have been crowned with complete success.

But between Bride Peak and the top of Mount Everest there is nearly 4,000 feet of difference in height. It would surely be idle to predict the outcome of an attempt on the latter. Only continued tests will solve the problem. The first thing to do is to select a peak of more than 26,000 feet, where natives will be available for portage, where it would be easy to get the camps up to a considerable altitude, and where, at least for the last few thousand feet, there could be found a route over snow, without great obstacles and not too steep. The highest peaks of the Karakoram are not adapted for the experiment, on account of their intrinsic difficulties. Kinchinjunga and Nanga Parbat are likewise very problematic; and, if on closer examination, their rivals of Nepaul present as great obstacles, there is little hope of our conquer-

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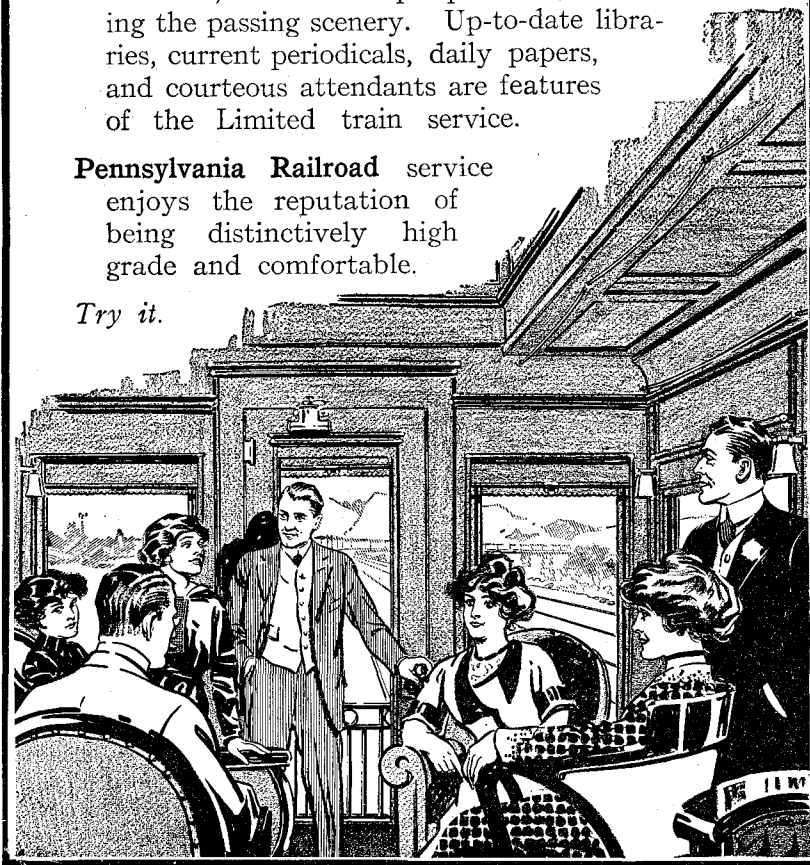
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ing any of the greatest giants of the earth by ordinary mountaineering methods.

The campaign was at an end. There had been one single day of fine weather in the last two weeks, and there was little reason to hope for betterment. Under 16,000 feet the glaciers were being visibly consumed by melting, while on the high mountains the fresh snow piled higher with every day. Another factor was the decrease of our physical forces, due to repugnance to food.

On the morning of the 19th the tents and other impedimenta were put together, and in a heavy snowstorm the Duke abandoned Chogolisa Saddle with guides and coolies, and descended to the former camping-place among the séracs, covering two stages. The powerful radiation of the fog and snow had swollen and reddened the eyes of the Duke and Guiseppe Petigax. On July 20th, in the forenoon, Negrotto and I welcomed our returned leader to the base-camp. He did not wait for even a day of rest. The camp was dismantled in a heavy rain, and the expedition took up the return march, carrying all the equipment, for which purpose thirty-five coolies had come from Rdokass on the evening of the 18th. The crash of avalanches from Golden Throne followed our retreat, like a last threat from the mountains, victorious but not yet appeased. The coolies were jubilant, and, despite the rapid march, the rain, and the heavy loads, they chattered incessantly, our faithful fifteen of the high mountains relating to their fellows from Rdokass the experiences of the past few weeks.

WHEN ROOSEVELT WAS SPANKED

THO the only Colonel Roosevelt most of us have ever known is husky enough to hold his own against almost anybody, we have his own word for it that once upon a time he had a good old-time thrashing. And the punishment was so severe that it left a deeper impress upon his memory than upon his skin, for he seems to recollect most of the particulars. He tells about the incident in the first instalment of "A Possible Autobiography," in *The Outlook*:

It happened when I was four years old. I bit my elder sister's arm. I do not remember biting her arm, but I do remember running down to the yard, perfectly conscious that I had committed a crime. From the yard I went into the kitchen, got some dough from the cook, and crawled under the kitchen table. In a minute or two my father entered from the yard and asked where I was. The warm-hearted Irish cook had a characteristic contempt for "informers," but altho she said nothing she compromised between informing and her conscience by casting a look under the table. My father immediately darted for me under the table. I feebly heaved the dough at him, and having the advantage of him because I could stand up under the table, got a fair start for the stairs, but was caught half-way up them. The punishment that ensued fitted the crime, and I hope—and believe—that it did me good.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Philosophic.—The difference between truth and gossip is that one is true and the other merely true to life.—*Puck*.

Slight Doubt.—MR. ALMOST BALD—
“Tony, my hair is getting thin.”
TONY (the barber)—“So! Which one?”
—*Life*.

Unterrified.—Awnings. Cannons may tear them, but we repair them. International Tent and Awning Company. Calle Dolores 4.—*Ad. in The Mexican Herald*.

The Trouble.—“Dilks claims to be a poet.”
“I wouldn't mind his claiming to be a poet, if he didn't try so hard to prove it.”—*Birmingham Age-Herald*.

The Hire the Higher.—TEACHER—
“What is the difference between ‘I will hire a taxi, and I have hired a taxi?’”
KID—“About six dollars and a half.”—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

Accommodated.—FUSSY OLD LADY—
“I want two good seats for this afternoon in the coolest part of the house.”
TICKET AGENT—“All right, madam, here are two in Z row.”—*Life*.

Inherent Inclination.—“Why does that darned old hen always want to roost on a letter-box?”
“She was hatched from a parcel-post egg.”—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

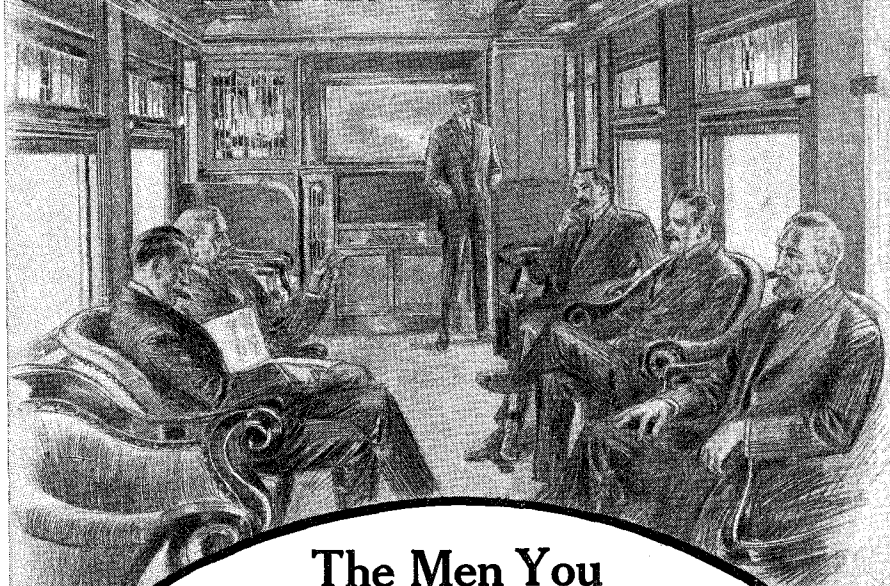
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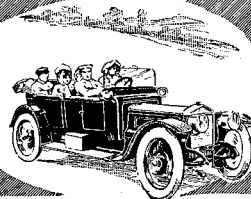
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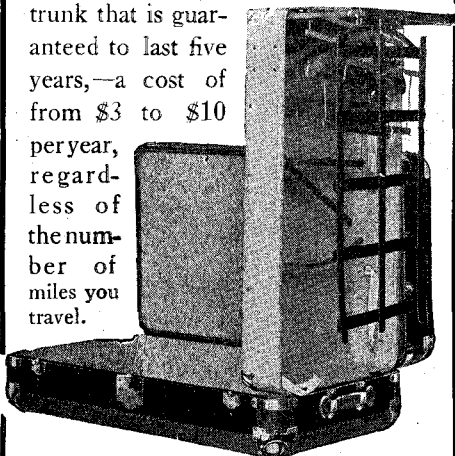
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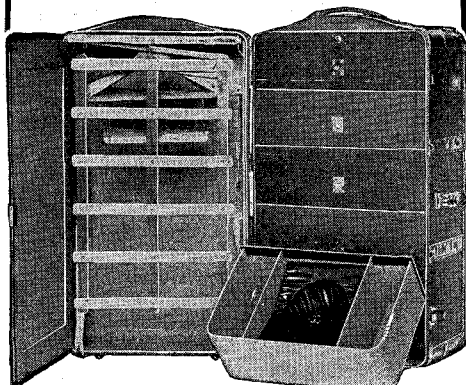


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(Continued from page 618)

tion with the reorganization of its interests. The Bureau says the recently incorporated International Harvester Company of New Jersey has planned to take over most of the domestic trade with the understanding that the International Harvester Corporation is to have the foreign field

March 3.—The new Cabinet is announced as follows:

Secretary of State—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

Secretary of the Treasury—William G. McAdoo, of New York.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey.

Attorney General—James Clark McReynolds, of Tennessee.

Postmaster General—Representative Albert S. Burleson, of Texas.

Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.

Secretary of the Interior—Franklin K. Lane, of California.

Secretary of Agriculture—David F. Houston, of Missouri.

Secretary of Commerce—Representative William C. Redfield, New York.

Secretary of Labor—Representative William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

Five thousand woman suffragists parade before a crowd estimated at 300,000.

Congress passes the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, in which \$500,000 is set aside for a Government exhibit at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

March 4.—President Taft vetoes the Sundry Civil Bill.

Senator Fall of New Mexico talks the Indian Appropriation Bill to death.

President Taft approves the act creating a Department of Labor.

The Seaman's Servitude Bill fails to become a law when President Taft withholds his signature.

Woodrow Wilson is inaugurated as President and Thomas R. Marshall as Vice-President.

President Wilson's Cabinet appointments are sent to the Senate for confirmation.

Ex-President Taft and family leave for Augusta, Georgia, for a vacation.

Hold-over Senators sworn in are Tillman, Bacon, William Alden Smith, Simmons, Bankhead, and Nelson.

The new Senators are Burleigh of Maine, Weeks of Massachusetts, Colt of Rhode Island, Hughes of New Jersey, Saulsbury of Delaware, James of Kentucky, Shields of Tennessee, Vardaman of Mississippi, Ransdell of Louisiana, Sterling of South Dakota, Walsh of Montana, Lane of Oregon, Norris of Nebraska, Thompson of Kansas, Shafroth of Colorado, and Robinson of Arkansas.

March 5.—Senator Kern of Indiana is chosen majority floor leader. Champ Clark is re-elected Speaker of the House, and Oscar W. Underwood will continue as majority floor leader.

The Cabinet appointments are confirmed by the Senate.

Representatives A. S. Garner of Texas, A. O. Stanley of Kentucky, and J. W. Collier of Mississippi become members of the Ways and Means Committee.

GENERAL.

February 28.—Twenty lives are lost in an Omaha hotel fire.

The New York City garment-workers' strike is settled when the employers agree to a wage increase of a dollar a week.

March 1.—The Government sues at New York for a dissolution of the Corn Products Refining Company, the alleged starch, glucose, and syrup "trust."

March 2.—The prison sentence of Charles R. Heike, convicted in New York of defrauding the Government of customs duties on sugar imported by the American Sugar Refining Company, is commuted by President Taft on account of Heike's ill-health.

March 3.—The Government sues at Trenton for the dissolution of the so-called Thread Trust. The first Territorial Legislature of Alaska meets at Juneau.

William L. Chambers, of Washington, is chosen as the third arbitrator of the wage dispute between the eastern railroads and the firemen's union.

William Loeb, Jr., resigns as Collector of the Port of New York.

March 6.—Frank M. Ryan, recently convicted in the dynamite-conspiracy case at Indianapolis, is re-elected President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. C. D.," Greenville, Ill.—The rule permits of no exception. A verb should agree with its subject in number and person. When the subject contains two or more nouns joined by "and" the verb *must be* plural. Therefore, say "The quality, fit, and workmanship of our uniforms are first class," and "His report and my impression were favorable." The latter sentence lacks euphony and should be remodeled, "His report was favorable and so was my impression."

"H. A. W.," Richfield Springs, N. Y.—There may exist conditions under which the sentence submitted is correctly written "the press agree," and correctness can be determined only by a knowledge of those conditions. For instance, suppose the writer to look upon the noun "press" as a collective noun used distributively, that is, if the conditions are such as to suggest the idea of the component individuals (the individual representatives of the press considered separately), then the verb should be in the plural. When the word "press" is used in a strictly collective sense, then the verb should be used in the singular.

"T. E. W.," Orange City, Ia.—The sentence "We were denied the hospitality of the shore" is correct. Why? Because it is a simple sentence and a simple sentence is one that contains but one subject and one predicate. The subject often consists of two or more words which in meaning are equivalent to a noun. In the sentence cited the words "hospitality of the shore," performing the office of a noun, are termed a noun phrase.

"B. S.," Lowell, Mass.—The word "citizenship" means "the status of a citizen with its rights and privileges," and the word can not be correctly used as a synonym for "citizen." The writer of the sentence "to promote a permanent musical interest among our citizenship" may have thought that "citizenship" was a collective noun for citizens in general. If so, he was mistaken; the correct word to express this thought is *citizenry*—that designates citizens collectively.

"W. C. R.," Camden, N. J.—In the grammatical construction of words a multiple, or a sum or a collection of units, is viewed as a singular and should be so used. "There is five million tons of coal in this land," is correct if the tonnage is viewed as a collection of units. For the same reason "was" may be used instead of "were" in the following: "Five hundred ton of coal was sold, of which one hundred tons was pea coal." But when the separate tons of coal are referred to then the expression is plural, and should take a verb in the plural. The intention of the writer alone can determine the correct number to use.

"R. B. D.," Toaupun, Wis.—The phrase "a pair of twins" denotes quadruple birth. It is usually a common pleonasm for "twins."

"D. L.," South Bethlehem, Pa.—(1) There is no appreciable difference in the pronunciation of "flancé" and "flancée." The first syllable is pronounced as "fi" in "field"; the second, "an," as "o" in "not," followed by nasal "n," as in the French word *bon*; the third, "ce" or "cée," "c" as s, and "é" or "ée" as "e" in "eight"—fi "on" "sé." (2) There are two verbs, "awake" and "awaken." In the sentence "The country at last has awakened," the present perfect tense is used because it expresses an action just finished, and, with the context—"to the necessity of distributing immigrants where they need not become sweat-shop slaves"—something whose consequences still remain.